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FBIS-SOV-93-222 CONTENTS *19 November 1993*

INTERREGIONAL AFFAIRS

Samsonov Reports on CIS Defense Capability 1
  Views Joint Security *[ITAR-TASS]* 1
  Shaposhnikov Comments on Report *[Moscow Radio]* 1
  Official Comments on Paper *[Moscow Radio]* 1
ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 19 Nov 2

RUSSIA INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Vorontsov: Military Doctrine Allows Peace-Keeping *[ITAR-TASS]* 3
Trade Restrictions Not To End With COCOM *[IZVESTIYA 18 Nov]* 3
International Orbiter Project Described *[IZVESTIYA 17 Nov]* 3
  Plans for Station Outlined *[Russian TV]* 4
Navy Nuclear Safety Department Head on Dumping *[Moscow International]* 5
U.S. Consulate Opens in Yekaterinburg *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Nov]* 5
Shokhin Urges CIS To Stabilize Currencies *[ITAR-TASS]* 5
Yeltsin Signs Accords With Ex-USSR Republics *[ITAR-TASS]* 5
Kozyrev on Central Asian Tour, Ethnic Russians *[INTERFAX]* 6
Official Views 'Crucial' Talks With Lithuania *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Nov]* 6
Shokhin Views Debt Problem With Ukrainian Team *[ITAR-TASS]* 7
Tajikistan Prime Minister Arrives for Talks *[ITAR-TASS]* 7
  Shokhin Urges Closer Ties *[ITAR-TASS]* 7
Libyan Debt Problem Discussed During Visit *[INTERFAX]* 8
  Foreign Ministry on Agreements *[INTERFAX]* 8
Journalist Describes al-Qadhdhafi Audience *[IZVESTIYA 17 Nov]* 8
Helicopters Arrive for Tehran Air Show *[ITAR-TASS]* 10
Turkey Willing To Take Meskhetian Turks *[IZVESTIYA 19 Nov]* 10
Jordan's 'Official' Reception of Dudayev Viewed *[Moscow TV]* 10
'Prestige' Regained After Dubayy Air Show *[Moscow TV]* 10
CERN Subsidizes Russian Nuclear Scientists *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 16 Nov]* 11
European Union's Implications for Russia Viewed *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 18 Nov]* 11
No Information on UK Citizens in Prison Camps *[ITAR-TASS]* 11
Foreign Ministry Welcomes British Scaledown *[ITAR-TASS]* 12
Army Chief's Visit to Bulgaria Described *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Nov]* 12
DPRK Envoy Says U.S. Ignored 'Spirit of Talks' *[Moscow International]* 12

RUSSIAN NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political Issues

Yeltsin Fires Representatives in Three Regions *[ITAR-TASS]* 14
Chernomyrdin Holds Council of Ministers Meeting *[ITAR-TASS]* 14
Filatov: 1994 Plans To Fail Without Constitution *[ITAR-TASS]* 14
Constitutional Conference To Review Referendum *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 19 Nov]* 14
Constitutional Court's Vitruk on Approving Laws *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 18 Nov]* 14
Gaydar Denies 'Purges' in Security Ministry *[ITAR-TASS]* 15

Election Issues

569 Deputies to Federal Assembly Registered *[ITAR-TASS]* 15
  Registration To End 19 Nov *[ITAR-TASS]* 15
Candidate Deputies Excluded From Federal List *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 18 Nov]* 15
Election Campaign Developments Reported *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Nov]* 16

Electoral Commission Aide on Poll Observers *[PRAVDA 19 Nov]* 16
Court Explains Election Information Guarantees *[ITAR-TASS]* 17
Election Blocs Hold Consultative Meeting 17
  Filatov Addresses Meeting *[ITAR-TASS]* 17
  Filatov on Parliament Buildings *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 19 Nov]* 17
  Yeltsin To Meet Russia's Choice Leader *[INTERFAX]* 18
Russia's Choice May Prefer Chernomyrdin to Gaydar *[KOMMERSANT-DAILY 18 Nov]* 18
Russia's Choice To Back Democratic Candidates *[SEGODNYA 18 Nov]* 19
Policies Spark Increase in Pro-Communist Mood *[SEGODNYA 19 Nov]* 19
List of Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin Candidates *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 12 Nov]* 20
  Economic Program Detailed *[ITAR-TASS]* 25
Gaydar Meets Bank Leaders; Both Sides 'Content' *[IZVESTIYA 19 Nov]* 25
Gaydar Vows To Fulfill Campaign Promises *[ITAR-TASS]* 26
Civic Union Chief on Support for Rutskoy *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 18 Nov]* 26
Civic Union Leader on Interparty Cooperation *[INTERFAX]* 27
Civic Union Predicts Voter Turnout, Breakdown *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 17 Nov]* 27
Opposition Denies Yeltsin Sentenced to Death *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 19 Nov]* 28
Kozyrev: Communists Can Succeed in Elections *[ITAR-TASS]* 28
Shokhin Holds News Conference on PRUC Policy 28
  PRUC Prefers Social Programs *[INTERFAX]* 28
  Further on Shokhin News Conference *[ITAR-TASS]* 28
PRUC To Cooperate With Russia's Choice *[INTERFAX]* 29
Ostankino Election Coverage Plans Outlined *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 18 Nov]* 29
TV Official Urges Ignoring Shakhray's Party *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 19 Nov]* 30
Ostankino Head Withdraws Election Candidacy *[Moscow TV]* 30
Petersburg TV Hikes Price of Campaign Air Time *[SEGODNYA 18 Nov]* 30
Muscovites Urge Politicians To Reveal Income *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 19 Nov]* 31
New Party Holds Congress, Urges National Unity *[ITAR-TASS]* 31

Media Issues

ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA Suspends Production *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 19 Nov]* 31

Military and Space Issues

Grachev Visits Strategic Missile Troops *[Radio Rossii]* 32
Marines Celebrate Anniversary Despite Shortages *[Russian TV]* 32
Army Recruitment of Women 'Not a Bad Thing' *[Russian TV]* 32
Gorizont Communications Satellite Launched *[ITAR-TASS]* 32
  Satellite in Geostationary Orbit *[ITAR-TASS]* 33

Economic Issues

Yeltsin Restricts Foreign Bank Activities *[ITAR-TASS]* 33
Yeltsin Sends Message to Agriculture Workers *[ITAR-TASS]* 33
Fedorov Scores Inflation as Worst Form of Tax *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 18 Nov]* 33
Fedorov Attacks Central Bank's Shortcomings *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 19 Nov]* 34
Finance Minister Announces Founding New Bank
  [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 18 Nov] 35
Fuel, Energy Ministry Opposes Fast Privatization *[ITAR-TASS]* 36

Regional Affairs

Yeltsin Attends Tula Airborne Forces Exercise *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Nov]* 36
Yeltsin Visits Yasnaya Polyana in Tula Region *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 18 Nov]* 37
North Ossetia To Elect President in January *[ITAR-TASS]* 38
Khasbulatov To Be Candidate for Elections *[INTERFAX]* 38
Communists Running Strong in Dagestan *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 18 Nov]* 38
Candidates Recorded for Moscow City Council Seats *[ITAR-TASS]* 39
Omsk Candidates' Prospects Assessed *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 17 Nov]* 39
Ingush President Holds News Conference *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 18 Nov]* 40

Kaliningrad Party Leader on Elections, System *[KALININGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Nov]* 40
Chelyabinsk Official's Election Held 'Invalid' *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 17 Nov]* 42
Bashkortostan Criticizes 'Excision' of Treaty *[IZVESTIYA 18 Nov]* 42
Orel Bread Prices 'Artificially Low' *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 16 Nov]* 42
Khabarovsk Tightens Controls Over Foreigners *[INTERFAX]* 43
FRG Techniques Used in Kemerovo Projects *[Moscow TV]* 43

UKRAINE

International Affairs

Accord Signed on Return of Sailors From Georgia *[HOLOS UKRAYINY 17 Nov]* 44
Peacekeeping Troops To Be Increased in Ex-Yugoslavia *[ITAR-TASS]* 44
Plyushch on Upcoming Visit to Czech Republic *[Prague CTK]* 44
Speaker Plyushch Meets With British Ambassador *[Kiev TV]* 44

National Affairs

Parliament Ratifies START I Treaty, Lisbon Protocol *[INTERFAX]* 45
Supreme Council START I Ratification Resolution *[UNIAR]* 45
Kravchuk, Shmarov Comment on START I Ratification *[AFP]* 47
Zlenko Hails START I Ratification *[INTERFAX]* 47
Official: No Arms Destroyed Without Financial Aid *[ITAR-TASS]* 48
Deputies Adopt Law on Parliamentary Elections *[ITAR-TASS]* 48
Kravchuk Relieves Lukyanenko as Envoy to Canada *[HOLOS UKRAYINY 17 Nov]* 48
Contradictions Seen Between Kravchuk's Words, Edicts *[SEGODNYA 16 Nov]* 48
Commentary Criticizes Radetskyy's Practices *[HOLOS UKRAYINY 17 Nov]* 49
Military Council Examines Navy Staffing Levels *[UNIAN]* 49
Secrets Law Stipulates 'Severe' Penalties *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 18 Nov]* 50
New Party Urges Replacing State Power Structures *[UNIAN]* 50
'Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists' Registered *[Kiev International]* 50
'Ukrainian Public Congress' Established in Crimea *[Kiev Radio]* 50
Sevastopol Leader To Run for Crimean President *[Kiev Radio]* 51

WESTERN REGION

Belarus

Supreme Soviet Ratifies Unified Currency System With Russia *[Minsk Radio]* 52
Deputy Comments on Ruble Zone, Economic Union *[Minsk Radio]* 52
Shushkevich's Signing Delays Georgian CIS Membership *[Minsk Radio]* 52
Nuclear Warning System Talks Open With Russia *[Minsk Radio]* 52
Kebich on World Bank Loan, Monetary Systems *[ITAR-TASS]* 53
Latvian Envoy Notes 'Disappointment' Over Contacts *[BELAPAN]* 53
Scientist Opposes Nuclear Plant Construction *[RESPUBLIKA 9 Nov]* 53

Moldova

Presidential Adviser Comments on 14th Army *[Bucharest Radio]* 54

CENTRAL ASIA

Kazakhstan

Nazarbayev Illness Causes Cancellation of Kozyrev Talks
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 18 Nov] 56
    Illness Termed of 'Diplomatic Nature' *[Moscow TV]* 56
Nazarbayev Starts Tour of Northern, Western Areas *[INTERFAX]* 56
    Visits Kustanay, Appointments Officials *[Almaty Radio]* 56

Kyrgyzstan

Government Signs Cooperation Agreement With PRC *[Moscow Radio]* 56

Tajikistan

Kozyrev Proposes Special Agency for CIS Russians *[ITAR-TASS]* 56
Kozyrev Ends Central Asian Tour, Returns to Moscow *[INTERFAX]* 57
Writer Questions Rakhmonov's Claim of Civil War End *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 18 Nov]* 57
Opposition Reportedly Plans Revenge on Government *[ITAR-TASS]* 58

Turkmenistan

Niyazov Criticizes Ministers, Bankers *[INTERFAX]* 58
Niyazov Discusses Ties With Russia, New Currency *[ITAR-TASS]* 58
'Many Doubts, Many Hopes' Over New Currency *[IZVESTIYA 2 Nov]* 59
Successes of Niyazov's Economic Policy Reviewed *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 2 Nov]* 59
Tajik Prime Minister Signs Accords During Visit *[Moscow TV]* 60

CAUCASUS

Armenia

Foreign Ministry Statement on UN, CSCE Moves *[Yerevan Radio]* 62
President on Domestic Economic, Political Concerns *[IZVESTIYA 18 Nov]* 62
Aliyev, Parties Reportedly Agree on Forming Council *[SNARK]* 63
Karabakh Says Azerbaijan Intensifying Shelling *[SNARK]* 63
Nagorno-Karabakh Frontlines Termed 'Unstable' *[Yerevan Radio]* 63
Yerevan Accuses Baku of Georgian Railway Bombing *[SNARK]* 64
Turkish Paper Claims 'Terrorist' Bases in Armenia *[SNARK]* 64
National Currency To Be Introduced 22 Nov *[ITAR-TASS]* 64

Azerbaijan

Aliyev Addresses Opposition Leaders *[Baku Radio]* 64
Milli Mejlis Meets in Closed Session *[TURAN]* 65
Russian Peace Envoy Extends Stay in Baku for Talks *[TURAN]* 65
Baku Seeks Military Aid From Turkey, Others *[SEGODNYA 18 Nov]* 66

Georgia

Shevardnadze Tells Cabinet About Worsening Situation *[INTERFAX]* 66
Abkhaz Forces Maintain Control of Power Station *[Tbilisi Radio]* 66
Abkhaz Forces Continue To Clear Ghali Territory *[INTERFAX]* 66
Situation Stabilizes in Samegrelo Region *[Tbilisi Radio]* 66
Greens Warn of Ethnic Problems in Kvemo Kartli *[Tbilisi Radio]* 67
Cabinet Appoints Deputy Interior Ministers *[Tbilisi Radio]* 67
Armenia's Bagratyan Arrives in Tbilisi for Talks *[Tbilisi TV]* 67
    Gives Shevardnadze Aid Package *[Moscow TV]* 68
Ajaria Denies Appeal to Black Sea Fleet Commander *[Russian TV]* 68
Ioseliani on Results of Visit to Moscow *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 18 Nov]* 68
Official on Treaties With CIS Procurator's Offices *[SVOBODNAYA GRUZIYA 11 Nov]* 68
Kadagishvili Blames National Bank for Inflation *[SVOBODNAYA GRUZIYA 11 Nov]* 69

BALTIC STATES

Estonia

Laar, Delegation Return From Munich Symposium *[Tallinn Radio]* 70

Latvia

Ulmanis for 'Normal' Relations With Russia *[Moscow Radio]* 70
Gorbunovs Comments on Russian Withdrawal *[Riga Radio]* 70

Lithuania

Brazauskas, Chernomyrdin Hold 'Constructive' Talks *[Vilnius Radio]* 71
  Chernomyrdin Notes 'Breakthrough' *[ITAR-TASS]* 71
Armed Forces Commander in Chief Promoted *[Vilnius Radio]* 71
Foreign Trade Statistics for 1992-93 Reviewed *[TIESA 5 Nov]* 71
Police Officials on Arms for Self-Defense *[TIESA 5 Nov]* 73

Samsonov Reports on CIS Defense Capability

Views Joint Security

LD1811134593 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1225 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Roman Zadunayskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov—The collective security of the CIS states is a main and essential component of the national security of every state of the Commonwealth. Colonel General Viktor Samsonov, chief of staff of the CIS Joint Armed Forces, stated this today when presenting an analytical report on the state of the Commonwealth countries' defense capability entitled "Security Through Cooperation" at the headquarters of the high command of the CIS Joint Armed Forces. The report was prepared by the high command of the CIS Joint Armed Forces in conjunction with the center for analytical information of the Commonwealth states.

In particular, Viktor Samsonov said that the countries who signed the treaty on collective security—Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan—have formed the basis for the collective security of the CIS countries. Azerbaijan recently joined the treaty, while Belarus is also actively working on the question of joining.

According to Samsonov, new ways of ensuring the collective security, developing at present in the CIS, have been reflected for the first time in the report. For example, it identifies two points of view on how to ensure the security of independent CIS states:

1. Through an effective system of collective security that acknowledges its various forms;

2. By simply creating within the framework of the former USSR a mechanism that would enable the parties to solve security problems of each individual state separately.

Now the approaches to ensuring individual security have been considerably amended. To date we have a complex combination of two approaches, with a growing tendency toward collective security, Samsonov said. He noted the fact that the CIS is flanked by nuclear states both east and west, the nuclear potential of the Commonwealth's southern neighbors is growing, and tendencies toward conflicts between countries in southeast Europe, the Near and Middle East, and some regions of the former USSR, have sharply become more prominent—all these facts are greatly influencing the need to integrate the CIS Armed Forces.

Marshal of Aviation Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov; Lieutenant General Valeriy Manilov, deputy secretary of the Security Council; Lt. Gen. Leonid Ivashov, secretary of the Council of CIS Defense Ministers, and representatives of the group of authors, spoke about the main issues of cooperation between CIS states in the defense sphere, the structure of national armies, the military doctrines of Commonwealth countries, and the creation of peacemaking forces, contained in this unique analytical report.

For the first time in the Commonwealth's history, the 600-page study, which can be generally described as "all about the CIS Joint Armed Forces" will be circulated without restriction.

Shaposhnikov Comments on Report

LD1811151093 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Report by announcer Sergey Belyayev and correspondent Roman Babayan]

[Text] [Belyayev] A news conference was held today at the headquarters of the Chief Command of the CIS Joint Armed Forces in Moscow. The subject of the news conference was the defense capability of the CIS member states. Our correspondent Roman Babayan has the details.

[Babayan] The journalists who gathered at the headquarters of the CIS Joint Armed Forces were presented with a report entitled "Security Through Cooperation" by the commander in chief of the CIS forces. The report sets out the aims, principles, and structures of the Chief Command of the CIS Joint Armed Forces. Journalists were invited to focus their attention on the question of specific cooperation between the armed forces of the former Soviet republics, aimed at ensuring their collective security. The commander in chief's report sets out the views of the CIS Joint Forces Command on the development of the strategic situation in the CIS and on the emergence of independent armed forces in the Commonwealth states. The journalists were addressed by Air Marshal Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov. Here is what he said, inter alia:

[Begin Shaposhnikov recording] Others have been talking about us and engaging in all sorts of speculation. Now we have decided that the time has probably come for us to say something about ourselves. I think that everybody will find this report interesting, especially those who are interested in military policy. Our report is the first of its kind in our countries. Although it is unique, we do not claim that it represents the ultimate truth, because there is no limit to improvement in any sphere, including the publication of such reports. [end recording]

Official Comments on Paper

LD1911101493 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Nov 93

[From the "Slavyanka" program of the Russian Defense Ministry]

[Text] The presentation of a white paper entitled "Security Through Cooperation" has taken place at the headquarters of the High Command of the CIS Joint Armed Forces. Prepared by the headquarters staff, this work, which has more than 600 pages, will be of great interest to those who are interested in the prospects for the creation of a collective security system in the CIS.

What is the aim pursued by the publication of this paper?

Our correspondent Valeriy Borisenko's question is answered by Major General Georgiy Klimchuk, head of a sector of the CIS headquarters:

[Begin Klimchuk recording] The expediency of the publication of this book stems from the fact that for the first time on the territory of the former USSR, a profound analytical document is being brought out on problems of ensuring security connected with the military organizational development and functioning of the armed forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Analysis of the state of the CIS Armed Forces is a priority in the work done for this paper. Here, we not only examine issues of defense security in the present-day world but also, we show how the establishment of the CIS Armed Forces is taking place, the aims and principles of military cooperation, how we see the organization of multilateral cooperation in the CIS, and how the states are taking part in fulfilling the decisions of the Treaty on Collective Security. [end recording]

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 19 Nov

LD1911065393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0550 GMT 19 Nov 93

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 19 (ITAR-TASS)—Today's Moscow press focuses on the coming elections to a federal assembly (new parliament).

Under the headline "What a New Parliament Will Be Like", the ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI newspaper runs a report on a meeting between the president's office staff members and political parties and movements, which took place here on Thursday.

The newspaper writes that it was clear from a scheme shown at the meeting that the new parliament "will not have a single leadership, while its staff will be a stiffly centralised structure not subordinated to parliament". ROSSIISKIYE VESTI notes however, that there were no point-blank statements on this issue.

An article on the continued deterioration of health standards of Russian population, printed by the same newspaper, raises a question of whether candidates to parliament display interest in their voters' health.

According to the newspaper, it is expected that the number of deaths will increase nearly by 500,000 or 28 per cent this year as compared with 1991. ROSSIISKIYE VESTI points to the urgent need for drafting a policy on public health protection as "concerted sequence of adequate actions".

The policy should be based on thorough information and precise analysis which should be efficient and take into account present kaleidoscopic events.

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper writes in an article entitled "Election Bloc Leaders Lure Voters From Provinces" that not a single candidate from Moscow has been registered so far for a federation council (upper chamber of the new parliament).

Out of 111 registered nominees for the upper chamber, the greater part are heads of executive power in the Russian Federation's member republics as well as administration heads.

The St. Petersburg VEDOMOSTI newspaper informs its readers that the Yavlinsky-Boldyrev-Lukin election bloc lost one of its leaders—Yuriy Boldyrev who was struck out of the bloc's list. He will run for the federation council independently.

The NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA newspaper heavily pans the Ostankino TV company leadership which gave the green light to the Russia's Choice Bloc on its programmes, although parties and associations received equal time for campaigning on the main federal TV channels.

The newspaper points to the fact that chairman of the Ostankino TV company Vyacheslav Bragin is on the list of candidates to a state duma (lower chamber of the new parliament) from the above bloc.

The PRAVDA newspaper, referring to materials of the information court of arbitration, also points to the disregard by the Ostankino TV company for legislative requirements concerning the coverage of the election campaign.

The same newspaper features an interview with vice-president of the Russian academy of sciences Konstantin Frolov, describing the formation of a new nation-wide political movement, "dignity and charity", which was registered on October 21.

The movement nominated him for the state duma. Explaining the movement's election platform, Frolov stresses that it favours reforms for people and not at the expense of people.

Reminding its readers of President Boris Yeltsin's presence as supreme commander-in-chief at a tactical exercise of the Tula Airborne Division, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA singles out his words that the exercise confirmed the army's military prowess and professionalism.

The same newspaper carries an interview with the commander-in-chief of strategic missile troops, Colonel-General Igor Sergeyev. He says that the troops are the core of Russian nuclear might.

According to the recently adopted military doctrine of the Russian Federation, strategic missile forces are "a political means deterring any aggressor from unleashing war against Russia and a guarantor of stability in the world", the general added. The TRUD newspaper writes about differences inside Russian democratic forces, noting that what unites reformers is stronger than things disuniting them.

Vorontsov: Military Doctrine Allows Peace-Keeping

LD1911072693 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0714 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Boris Sitnikov]

[Text] United Nations Organisation November 19 TASS—A message of Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev to U.N. Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali about a new military doctrine of Russia evoked a lively interest here. Journalists, accredited at the U.N. Headquarters, asked Russia's permanent representative at the U.N. Yuliy Vorontsov to explain the meaning of the message, handed by Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov during his meeting with Butrus-Ghali on Wednesday.

"The deputy foreign minister spoke about a new strategic military doctrine of the Russian Armed Forces, which includes a special chapter about U.N. peace-keeping operations. It assesses peace-keeping operations most positively. At the same time, it mentions operations on the overall territory of the former Soviet Union, on which CIS member states will reach agreement. It will become an additional element for the peace-keeping process in general," Vorontsov said.

"Thus, along with the participation in U.N. peace-keeping operations, the doctrine provides for the beginning of so-called regional peace-keeping operations within the CIS boundaries," the Russian representative added. check to see if covered 18 nov

Trade Restrictions Not To End With COCOM

PM1811162193 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 93 First Edition p 2

[Aleksey Portanskiy report: "It Is Intended To Abolish COCOM, but Its Cause Will Not Die"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The decision adopted in the Netherlands concerning the fate of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] confirms the West's goodwill with regard to political rapprochement with Russia. Despite all the natural satisfaction at the prospect of the disappearance of one more relic of the age of global confrontation, however, we should not give in to excessive euphoria.

"Whereas previously, if one of our Western partners wished to sell high-tech output to Russia, the agreement of all the COCOM members was needed, in an analogous situation now the exporter himself must check his own legislation against the COCOM norms," Andrey Kushnirenko, deputy of the Main Export Strategy Administration of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, told IZVESTIYA's correspondent. "This, in fact, is what has happened now."

The chief problem is that no single restrictive COCOM list actually existed. The COCOM's recommendations were simply realized in provisions of the member countries' national legislation, thus acquiring juridical force. This means that what matters to Russia is the restrictions imposed by each specific country. European states, for example, have set up fewer restrictions. But cooperation with the United States and Japan in a whole number of spheres will, in all probability, continue to be subject to the restrictions laid down in their national legislation, which are appreciably tougher than the COCOM rules. Just as it has been impossible to deliver supercomputers, say, to Russia, this will remain impossible in the foreseeable future.

The possibility also cannot be ruled out that, having become a member of the new organization, Russia will be forced to change the shape of its foreign trade in such a way that this will do it more harm than good. For it is no secret that many of our traditional trading partners are potentially dangerous countries from the U.S. viewpoint. You need only recall the example of the cryogenic units for India.

International Orbiter Project Described

PM1911094793 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 93 First Edition p 8

[Boris Konovalov report: "International Orbital Station Will Be Created With Russia's Participation"]

[Text] Since March 1993, eight rounds of talks have been held between the Russian Space Agency and NASA on joint work in space. The Russian delegation, headed by Yuriy Nikolayevich Koptev, general director of the Russian Space Agency, returned to Moscow a few days ago. Apart from the bilateral meetings in Washington, the delegation also held talks in Montreal with representatives of the Canadian, European, and Japanese space agencies, with NASA's participation. According to Koptev, the cooperation process is proceeding successfully, and by the end of the year Russia will receive an official intergovernmental proposal from the United States, Canada, 11 European countries, and Japan to join the international orbital station project as an equal partner.

Of course, this would be unthinkable without the political changes in our country, Koptev said. But this is not just a question of politics, there is also the economic advantage of involving Russia in an international project. Let us recall that it has been in operation since 1984 and $10 billion have already been spent, and if the first version had been developed, then the expenditure would have reached colossal proportions and the implementation deadline would have been postponed until the next century. That is why both the President and the U.S. Congress have put forward a tough demand: to reduce expenditure by 30 percent, and to start implementing the project in 1997. In practical terms, it would be impossible to do this without Russia's participation and without involving its space experience and industrial potential. So that the current cooperation is not charity from the West but simply awareness of the reality that in the sphere of manned flights we have good experience and are still the world leader.

Of course, for our cosmonautics, which, like all of Russian industry, is experiencing difficult times, participation in a major international project is very advantageous.

As a result of intensive work by Russian and American specialists, the layout of the future international station is now being clearly outlined and the phases of its creation are clear. During the first phase, which has already been elaborated in detail and scheduled according to the time it takes to carry out the individual expeditions, 10 flights to the "Mir" complex by American space shuttles are envisaged. During this time, the American astronauts are to spend around two years altogether on board "Mir," gaining experience of long flights. The shuttle will also be used for returning the main Russian expeditions to earth.

The "Mir" station is now into its eighth year, and much on it will have to be renewed to extend its service life. In particular, new American solar batteries will be delivered on one of the shuttles. The "Spektr" and "Priroda" modules, which have yet to be linked up to the "Mir" complex, will deliver a large selection of American research equipment which will make it possible to obtain day-by-day [tekushchiy] results and prepare for future experiments. Much work is envisaged on verifying the technical solutions and facilitating the assembly of the future international station. At this stage, the interaction of the American and Russian flight control centers must also have been fully rehearsed. A total of $400 million has already been allocated for this work, and funding will start as of 1994, which will naturally constitute significant support for our space design bureaus, research institutes, and plants.

The second phase will start with the launch of the Russian "Proton" rocket, which will have on board a "space tug"—a large ship with a substantial supply of fuel which will be able to maneuver in space. A Russian base station of the "Mir" type with its docking unit, to which a "Soyuz" craft, notably, will be attached, will then be linked up to it. In this configuration it will be used as a rescue ship; on the other side the Americans will "attach" to the "tug" their own docking module, which will be able to receive shuttle-series ships. Then a solar battery and the American accommodation module will appear, as well as the "socket" for a future energy boom ["kornevik" dlya budushchey energeticheskoy fermy]. The entire complex is to be put together in 10 rocket launches, starting mid-1997. In that period, the crews will participate actively in the assembly of the station.

During the third phase, by the end of 1998, it is planned to start the construction of a large energy boom. A European module, a Japanese module, and three Russian modules will appear. The complex's energy source will be supplemented by a solar-dynamic device whish is to be created by the joint efforts of Russian and American specialists.

All in all, the construction of the station will take around five years, and it will be in use for about 10-15 years. All the partners will have equal rights, and thanks to their own contribution will be able to develop national programs. At the same time, the principle of economic justice must be observed. If any of the partners spends less money but uses the complex more, then they will have to compensate for the expenditure.

The international station will be created on the basis of all the very best that is currently at the disposal of humankind. And Russia will not just bring its own experience to the "common fund" but will be able, without any restrictions or obstacles, to have access to the latest achievements of the Western countries.

Plans for Station Outlined

PM1911112993 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Nov 93

[Video report by A. Filippov and O. Ivanov; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] In 1998 Russia and the United States will build a new space station in earth orbit. It has been christened "Alpha," and this experiment was outlined today in the Russian Space Agency.

[Filippov] The 140-tonne Mir space station will remain in orbit, and its crew will continue to work on it. But the experience of creating this station will be used in constructing "Alpha." Its assembly in orbit will require five launches by our "Proton" rocket, and as many flights into space by American shuttles. "Alpha" will weigh over 200 tonnes. But the orbital settlement will not stop with this development. This is the "Sigma" station, and it is on this that in the year 2001 six cosmonauts will work on monitoring the Earth's ecological situation and testing Martian technologies. The United States is paying Russia $400 million for "Alpha." The Americans are now urgently reviewing the flight program for their shuttles. Now 40 percent of their journeys will be to the Mir space station, to gain experience—first and foremost of extended space flight. They may look impressive, but the shuttles are unlikely to prove sufficiently powerful to cope with the 60-degree orbital inclination of our station. So on this point we are meeting them halfway—"Alpha" will occupy a less severe orbital inclination in a bid to make things easier for the Shuttles. There is an old song which begins: America gave Russia a steamship. But this was on the water. In space, everything is the other way around for the time being... [video shows Mir space station, meeting to explain "Alpha" developments, picture of the "Sigma" station]

Navy Nuclear Safety Department Head on Dumping

LD1911140693 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] The commander in chief of Russia's Navy has set up a department charged with assuring the safety of vessels with nuclear power installations. The head of this department, Commodore Viktor (Sakharov) told us about the recent dumping of some of the Pacific Fleet's radioactive waste in to the Sea of Japan, which all but caused complications in Russo-Japanese relations.

[Begin (Sakharov) recording in Russian, fading to English translation] The dumping on 17 October was planned. It was sanctioned by the Russian Ministry of Environmental Protection. Some 90 cubic meters of liquid radioactive waste were dumped into the Sea of Japan. Their total activity was 0.38 Curies. Everything was done according to schedule in the presence of an official from the ministry. The surface layer of the sea was monitored throughout the dumping. The gamma radiation at a distance of 20 meters from the dumping site did not exceed the background radiation. [end recording]

Asked whether the Navy could give up dumping at sea, (Sakharov) said this: The Navy has a big problem. It so far has no shore installations for radioactive waste disposal and it won't have them until after 1997. So it has to use the methods it has employed up to now. In general, (Sakharov) believes the Navy should not be concerned with the storage or disposal of radioactive waste. The problem should be dealt with on a national scale by a single state body. In other words, the Navy should turn its waste over to some reprocessing plant and pay for its services. Such plants would reprocess the waste of all the ministries and other agencies that operate nuclear installations.

Asked how the problem is dealt with in other countries, (Sakharov) provided this information: Nearly all the countries operating nuclear power installations face the same problems. Until recently, most of them dumped liquid radioactive waste into the sea. Commodore (Sakharov) says he and his colleagues are well aware that this is no solution to the problem. The problem has to be solved radically. Eventually the radioactive waste dumped into the sea will worsen the environmental situation, first locally in individual areas and then on a bigger scale affecting the animal and plant world and human beings. The problem can hardly be solved by the Navy or, for that matter, by the country. It has to be tackled by all nations since humanity has no intention of giving up nuclear power.

U.S. Consulate Opens in Yekaterinburg

PM1811170193 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 3

[Leonid Pozdeyev report: "U.S. Consulate General To Open in Urals"]

[Text] A delegation of U.S. congressmen visited Yekaterinburg in November. One of the results of this visit will be the opening of a U.S. Consulate General in the city in the near future, which will in all probability be headed by the current first secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Jack Segal.

After Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Vladivostok, this will be the fourth U.S. diplomatic mission on Russian territory. In J. Segal's opinion, "it is extremely important" for the Americans "to keep an eye on the development of the Ural region from the inside." The United States is interested, according to him, in developing relations with private and state firms and enterprises in the Urals.

Shokhin Urges CIS To Stabilize Currencies

LD1811164993 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1613 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Pavel Kuznetsov]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—CIS republics should take measures to stabilise their currencies and lay the foundation of a future monetary union, Russian Vice-Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin said.

Speaking at a news conference in Moscow on Thursday, Shokhin stressed that the situation which has emerged after the secession of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan from the rouble zone was not a surprise for Russia.

He said the CIS republics had reached an agreement which envisioned a transitional period for them to "stabilise their currencies before moving to a single currency."

Shokhin noted that republics had to abandon hopes of quick transition to such a system based on the Russian rouble after Russia had put forth several tough conditions.

Under these conditions, the republics would have received a six-month state credit at the rate established by the Central Bank of Russia, 50 per cent of which would have been issued against a mortgage, either in the form of hard currency or gold. They had also to pledge to stay in the rouble zone for five years.

This would have allowed the republics to integrate their monetary systems without detriment to Russia's national interests, the vice-premier said.

He said it is important for the republics to stabilise their own currencies and begin building a basis for a future monetary union. "Within such a union all CIS republics would be able to make a decision: Whether they will unite on the basis of the Russian rouble or on the basis of a reserve currency," Shokhin said.

Yeltsin Signs Accords With Ex-USSR Republics

LD1811221493 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1924 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin signed a decree on Thursday endorsing several inter-governmental agreements between Russia and other former Soviet republics, the presidential press service said.

The service said the president was guided by the need to ensure prompt regulation of economic processes in the country connected with foreign economic activities and financial and economic cooperation with former Soviet republics.

The decree comes into effect from the day it is signed.

Kozyrev on Central Asian Tour, Ethnic Russians

LD1811183193 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1615 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Report by correspondents Dmitriy Voskoboynikov, Igor Porshnev, Vitaliy Trubetskoy, and others; from the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature]

[Text] To solve the problem of ethnic Russians in Central Asia, it is necessary to set up in Russia a semi-governmental department, which, on the one hand, would be independent from the government, and on the other would lean on its support. This was declared by the Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev at the end of his visit of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan on Thursday.

He told journalists who accompanied him during the visit that the issue should not be oversimplified. "Nothing is more simple than discrimination against ethnic Russians at state level as is the case in Latvia or Estonia, where we are in direct contact with governments," Kozyrev said. In his words, the situation in former Soviet Central Asian republics is different. "Cabinet policy there is of no importance. The authorities in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan unequivocally declare that since ethnic Russians are part of their republics' population, economic, scientific, and technological progress without them would be hardly possible," Kozyrev said.

At the same time, he noted that there had been some "excesses" in relations to ethnic Russians. "For instance, there have been attempts to get rid of Russian business executives and senior government officials," Kozyrev remarked and added that this might have been "a response to the situation that existed in Soviet times. The pendulum may have swung backwards but professionalism rather than the ethnic factor must be more important than anything. I do not think that ethnic Russians would loose much in a fair competition," the minister said.

In his opinion, the problem should not be dramatized. "President Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan was genuinely disturbed when the issue of Russian speakers was raised at talks. He promised to find out why at the Russian Embassy in Tashkent there was such a long queue of applicants for Russian citizenship and departure for Russia," Kozyrev declared. He admitted that "the talks in Tashkent were tough but not confrontational."

He sees the way out the situation in creating legal grounds for closer ties between Russia, Uzbekistan, and other Central Asian states. In his opinion, that would resolve "delicate humanitarian problems."

Asked by an Interfax reporter how a dialogue between the Tajik Government and the opposition could be arranged, Kozyrev replied that it was an internal affair of Tajikistan itself. "This work is just beginning, with Russia trying to help Tajikistan to resolve the issue," the minister said. He reported that in keeping with a presidential instruction, a group had been set up with a special envoy Aleksandr Oblivov in charge to bring about a political settlement in Tajikistan. He confirmed that Russia would not force Tajikistan out of the ruble zone, however, new forms of interaction are still to be agreed on (apparently, at negotiations between Russia's Premier Victor Chernomyrdin and his Tajik opposite number Abdumalik Abdullodzhanov). The Tajik Prime Minister arrived with Kozyrev in Moscow on Thursday.

Speaking about the decisions of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to introduce national currencies, Kozyrev noted that they mirrored a natural transition from excessive centralization of the former Soviet monetary system to its decentralization. He wanted the forms of Russia's aid to these and other former ruble zone republics to be civilized and contain such notions as debt and credit. "When a state introduces its currency, it assumes great responsibility for the outcome of its decision," the minister said.

He also told the Interfax reporter that at the forthcoming parliamentary elections the reds and browns could make significant gains only if the leaders of the democrats made blunders. "That would contrast with the public view since the reaction of the people of Russia to the putsch and to the rebellion of the reds and browns shows that the vicious communists and nationalists are unpopular with the masses," Kozyrev concluded.

Official Views 'Crucial' Talks With Lithuania

PM1811163593 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 3

[Sergey Knyazkov report: "Russia Agrees To Withdraw Troops From Latvia by 1 September 1994. Latest Round of Russo-Latvian Talks Ends"]

[Text] As he prepared for his trip to Jurmala Sergey Zotov, head of the Russian state delegation at the talks with Latvia, voiced the opinion that the coming round of talks might be a "'crucial moment' in the drafting of the treaty and other agreements linked with the Russian troop withdrawal from Latvia." The Russian delegation is taking to the talks a package of "radically new proposals" which, in his opinion, "may make it possible to reach agreement on the whole range of outstanding problems, which will enable the troop withdrawal timeframe to be reduced."

It has emerged that the most important of these proposals made public 15 November is Russia's willingness to withdraw its army (18,000 men) from Latvia by 1 September 1994 provided it gets a six-year lease on the space tracking station in the village of Skrunda. At the same time Vladimir Ionkin, press attache at our embassy in Riga, stressed when talking to me that Russia is renouncing its claims to two other strategic installations—the radar station and the military port.

There is also obvious progress on agreeing the documents on social guarantees for the Russian servicemen temporarily stationed in the republic and the military pensioners and their family members resident there. But the signing of these documents directly depends, Vladimir Ionkin commented, on whether the Latvian side agrees to the new troop withdrawal date proposed by the Russian delegation.

At the time our newspaper was being signed to press we did not know the results of the latest round of talks. But we know Latvian Foreign Minister Georgs Andrejevs's reaction to Russia's new proposals. According to him, they "merit careful consideration." The possibility is not being ruled out of the Skrunda installation's continuing to operate in the event of Russian military personnel's being replaced by civilian specialists and the installation itself being guarded by Latvian forces.

Shokhin Views Debt Problem With Ukrainian Team

LD1811154993 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1339 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Pavel Bogdanov]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—Russian Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin and a Ukrainian Government delegation held the first round of talks today. They discussed problems dealing with the drafting of an intergovernmental agreement on trade and economic cooperation, as well as the payment of Ukraine's debt for the commodities delivered by Russia.

Experts continue to discuss "non-traditional ways of payment" by Ukraine for Russian gas deliveries, the debt for which has reached 0.5 trillion roubles, Shokhin said after the first round of talks. Specifically, they discussed ways of the participation of Russian enterprises, primarily Gazprom, in the privatization of Ukrainian production capacities. Both sides believe that the Khartsizsk pipe-making plant, which turns out pipes for the Russian oil industry, could be one of the examples of this kind of cooperation.

According to Shokhin, the fact that the Ukrainian side discussed that plan is evidence of the softening of Ukraine's stand, which previously categorically refused to discuss so much as a possibility of the partial payment of its state debt with its property. Now "the ideology of linking the debt problem with the property problem, i.e. the conversion of the debt into property, is being accepted," he said.

Shokhin pointed out that Russia was attaching priority importance to the payment of the debt, and its unwillingness to draw more financial resources into the crediting of the former USSR republics "is practically Moscow's official stand." Now credits may be granted to Ukraine only if it pays at least part of its state debt, Shokhin added. For this reason the amount of credits to be granted to Ukraine for paying previous debts will be reduced by three to four times.

Aside from it, some delicate problems associated with the Black Sea Fleet and the Varyag aircraft carrier, which is being built now, are also on the agenda of the talks.

The talks will be continued today.

Tajikistan Prime Minister Arrives for Talks

LD1811151693 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1345 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Georgiy Shmelev]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—A Tajik delegation led by Prime Minister Abdumalik Abdulladzhanov arrived here on a working visit on Thursday. The delegation will hold talks in Moscow on strengthening Tajik-Russian relations, above all in the economy and finance.

It is expected that the visit will last three or four days, during which the delegation will meet Russian Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin and Vice-Premier Alexandr Shokhin.

Shokhin Urges Closer Ties

LD1811184693 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1656 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Pavel Bogdanov]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—Russian Vice-Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin has not ruled out the possibility of establishing a tighter economic and military union between Russia and Tajikistan.

In an interview with ITAR-TASS on Thursday, Shokhin said that "a closer form of military, political and economic union than within the CIS framework" could be established between Russia and Tajikistan.

Shokhin and Tajik Prime Minister Abdumalik Abdullodzhanov ended the first round of talks in Moscow on Thursday. Sources close to the talks said that the Tajik Government wants Moscow to consider the possibility of Tajikistan's joining Russia in any form. However, the unstable military and political situation in Tajikistan makes such a union problematic.

Shokhin noted that Tajikistan is ready to accept Russia's conditions for supplying it with money and joining the rouble zone. Russian and Tajik experts will begin work in Moscow on Friday to prepare an agreement to this effect.

Earlier, these conditions were rejected by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan which said they would introduce their own currencies.

Under the conditions, the republics would receive a six-month state credit at the rate established by the Central Bank of Russia, 50 per cent of which would be issued against a mortgage, either in the form of hard currency or gold. They had also to pledge to stay in the rouble zone for five years.

This would allow the republics to integrate their monetary systems without detriment to Russia's national interests, the vice-premier said.

He said it is important for the republics to stabilise their own currencies and begin building a basis for a future monetary union. "Within such a union all CIS republics would be able to make a decision: Whether they will unite on the basis of the Russian rouble or on the basis of a reserve currency," Shokhin said.

Libyan Debt Problem Discussed During Visit

LD1811181593 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1615 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Report by diplomatic correspondents Dmitriy Voskoboynikov, Igor Porshnev, Vitaliy Trubetskoy, and others; from the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature]

[Text] During the visit to Libya by the Russian delegation led by the Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Oleg Davydov, the two sides discussed the state and prospects for the development of bilateral relations, including the problem of the Libyan debt, a Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing Thursday. He said that at the talks in Tripoli under discussion was cooperation in the spheres that are outside the UN Security Council's sanctions. The two sides coordinated draft agreements on economic trade and scientific and technical cooperation and on creation of an intergovernmental commission.

The spokesman has said it would hardly be expedient to cover the "working visit" as a sensation, the more so to hint that Russia, which voted at the United Nations for additional sanctions against Libya, did not want to comply.

There should not be misunderstanding in this respect, he said. The UN Security Council resolution must be complied with and we work on this basis, said the foreign ministry spokesman.

Foreign Ministry on Agreements

LD1811161393 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1438 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] During the visit to Libya by the Russian delegation led by the Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Oleg Davydov, the two sides discussed the state and prospects for the development of bilateral relations, including the problem of the Libyan debt, a Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing Thursday. He said that at the talks in Tripoli under discussion was cooperation in the spheres that are outside the UN Security Council's sanctions. The two sides coordinated draft agreements on economic trade and scientific and technical cooperation and on creation of an intergovernmental commission.

The spokesman has said it would hardly be expedient to cover the "working visit" as a sensation, the more so to hint that Russia, which voted at the United Nations for additional sanctions against Libya, did not want to comply.

There should not be misunderstanding in this respect, he said. The UN Security Council resolution must be complied with and we work on this basis, said the foreign ministry spokesman.

Journalist Describes al-Qadhdhafi Audience

PM1911102193 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 93 First Edition p 9

[Report by Ivan Menshikov: "Soccer Match With Colonel al-Qadhdhafi"]

[Excerpts] Tunis—You are considered very lucky, even by journalists permanently based in Libya, to personally clap eyes on the colonel. That is why my colleagues caught their breath when they glimpsed behind the dunes a truck convoy comprising two heavy flatbeds carrying mobile homes—the Libyan leader's mobile residence. [passage omitted]

...Half an hour after the convoy arrived we were led off the bus and taken to the entrance of a gaudy, carpeted tent, where the leader's personal secretary assigned the roles and the guards carried out thorough searches. Two German television teams were lucky, being able to ask several questions each, while the rest were allowed merely to be present. The favors to the German side are easily explained: Germany is the main purchaser of Libyan oil, so it is the chief lobbyist against an oil embargo. "Germany has an immense part to play in international affairs," Colonel al-Qadhdhafi believes. "But the United States is bent on minimizing its influence in the world in order to secure hegemony for itself."

Al-Qadhdhafi is currently going through one of the most difficult periods in his almost 25-year-long rule, owing primarily to the international sanctions against his country. Naturally, everyone was interested in one question: "Will Libya surrender its citizens accused of complicity in terrorist acts against the U.S. Pan Am and French UTA aircraft, and if so, when and on what terms?"

The colonel is perfectly well aware that the extradition of the two former senior Libyan special services staffers would put him in a very delicate situation. On the one hand, investigators in the West will do their utmost to split them and make them give evidence against their "teacher." On the other hand, there is a whole series of domestic factors, above all the fact that the suspects belong to the powerful al-Mahari tribe. Members of this tribe include the Libyan revolution's "No. Two," Major 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud, and Musa Kusa, chief of the "Matbu'at" information and ideological service, who, according to diplomatic sources in Tripoli, could easily call to arms around 20,000 men from his tribe.

Without the consent of the tribal leaders, the "teacher and thinker" cannot make a decision off his own bat. Particularly as his relations with Jallud have deteriorated considerably in the past year. Fearful of the major's increasing popularity in the army, al-Qadhdhafi abolished the armed forces in 1988, adopting the concept of "the armed people." Weapons were stored at enormous depots guarded by the security forces.

Nor can al-Qadhdhafi entirely rely on his brother-in-law and chief of his personal bodyguard Colonel 'Abdallah al-Sanusi. The colonel, together with Libya's representative in the Arab League, Ibrahim al-Bishari, and Foreign Minister 'Umar al-Muntasir, is disposed toward positive dialogue with the West. The recent attempted antigovernment revolt in Libya suggests to many that the universal love for the "teacher" in the country is no longer so universal. But, according to the experts, there is no one in sight at the moment capable of replacing the colonel, and the fall of the existing regime would result in a major upheaval in the country.

The situation is different in the case of the "implacable" opposition. Its historical leaders include 'Abd-al-Munim al-Huni, a former colleague of the leader. He is living in exile in Cairo, whence he regularly calls on al-Qadhdhafi to disband the revolutionary committees and introduce democratic forms of government. Former Foreign Minister Mansur al-Kikhya lives in a Paris suburb, while the opposition is led from London by former Prime Minister Mahmud al-Mughrabi. Only yesterday al-Qadhdhafi was calling them "stray dogs"; today, according to some sources, he is trying to find "points of contact" with them.

Al-Qadhdhafi has been trying of late to appear more of a pragmatist than before. He made a big show of breaking with all terrorist groupings, first and foremost with the Irish Republican Army and Abu Nidal's Palestinian group. Four international terrorist training camps were closed. Moreover, extensive confidential information on Irish gunmen [boyeviki] was handed to "interested parties," in particular the British special services.

While not forgetting about the "socialist" achievements, such as housing provision and state employment, Libyans are actively entering the era of market relations. The country has recently adopted legislation which paves the way for private business, and major state enterprises have begun to be privatized. The leader even promised to give each Libyan family $10,000—their share of the country's oil revenue.

Al-Qaddhafi has been trying for some years now to normalize relations with the United States. U.S. companies' assets in Libya were frozen, but the Libyan Government did not allow the Europeans to buy up U.S. investments in the oil-production sector of the economy. Two major U.S. geophysical companies are continuing to prospect for oil and gas in the desert there.

According to the Libyan leader, a new stage in these relations began with President Clinton's arrival in the White House. "The Democratic Party has the support of the middle strata of U.S. society and of black Americans, so we regard its leadership as a considerably more promising partner for negotiations," al-Qadhdhafi believes. At the same time, he is setting up a commission to prepare all the data on U.S. interests in Libya as future barganing material.

And for those in the West who do not appreciate that it is best to reach an amicable agreement with him, al-Qadhdhafi said at the General People's Congress (parliament): "We do not fear aggression. We will respond in an appropriate manner. There will be no half-measures." At the meeting with journalists he explained that in the event of an "escalation of aggression" against his country he will be forced to resume his support for Muslim extremists in the region. His links with fundamentalists are well known and extend from 'Abbas Madani, who is serving a jail sentence in Algeria, to blind Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd-al-Rahman, who is under investigation in the United States in connection with the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York.

This threat is aimed not so much at the United States itself as at moderate regimes in neighboring Arab countries, above all Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt. Al-Qadhdafi took it extremely badly when they decided to unconditioanlly observe UN sanctions against his country. Even Sudan, which was getting considerable financial aid from Libya, did not dare go against the international community's decision.

Despite numerous efforts, I was unable to ascertain the leader's official position on Russia. It appears that he has not yet completely gotten used to the disappearance of the USSR. Al-Qadhdhafi merely noted that the breakup of the Soviet Union had brought its people poverty and suffering. At the same time, I was told more than once at a lower level in Tripoli that Libya is seeking to restore lost links with Russia, above all in traditional areas of cooperation: energy, heavy industry, construction of oil and gas pipelines.

...Al-Qadhdhafi was obviously not in the mood. He was unusually laconic. The entire meeting was over in 20 or so minutes. We were already headed for our bus when the leader himself caught up with us, wearing tracksuit and tennis shoes, and proposed a game of soccer: Libya against the rest of the world. Libya won on this occasion, 3-2.

Helicopters Arrive for Tehran Air Show

LD1811134693 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1224 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Oleg Kuzmin]

[Text] Tehran November 18 TASS—Three Russian helicopters, including the world's heaviest and most powerful MI-26, arrived to participate in a show in Tehran late on Wednesday.

They had been exhibited at "Dubayy-93" international airshow. The helicopters are due to be shown to Iranian Air Force and Defence Ministry specialists on Thursday. The next two days visitors will enjoy air flights by MI-26 and MI-17.

Turkey Willing To Take Meskhetian Turks

PM1911115193 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 93 First Edition p 1

[Andrey Aderekhin report: "Turkey Offers To Receive Meskhetian Turks From Kuban"]

[Text] Krasnodar—A proposal from the Turkish Government on the resettlement of Meskhetian Turks has been conveyed to the Krasnodar Kray Administration.

Thousands of Meskhetian Turk families have moved from the hot spots of the former Union to Kuban in recent years. In certain rayons in the kray—Krymskiyy Rayon, for example—social tension has arisen because of the large number of resettlers. The Turkish Government has offered to receive some of the Meskhetian Turks. The first few dozen families will set out from Novorossiysk in a Turkish ship.

Jordan's 'Official' Reception of Dudayev Viewed

LD1811203493 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 93

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] It has become known to our television agency that Dzhokhar Dudayev's contacts in Jordan have drawn the attention of the information and press department of the Russian Foreign Ministry in Moscow, in particular, his meeting at top state level which took place there. Without casting doubt on a right of any citizen of Russia to meet foreign figures, the Foreign Ministry notes that the official level of Dudayev's reception in Jordan was emphasized and this can be interpreted as an encouragement of certain separatist moods in Chechnya. The Foreign Ministry today brought its concern to the attention of Jordan's ambassador to Russia.

'Prestige' Regained After Dubayy Air Show

PM1811163793 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Video report by Mikhail Zotov from Dubayy; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] [Zotov] [video shows Dubayy street and air show scenes] Today, after the grand Dubayy-93 Air Show, which would have been much less grand without Russia's participation, it is evident that Russia's aircraft industry is regaining its place among the biggest producers and sellers of military and civilian aircraft equipment. Near East dealers are ready to buy reliable and cheap Russian aircraft and helicopters. Nonetheless, the competition in Dubayy was so fierce that specialists noted that the world aircraft market is becoming very tough.

[M. Simonov, general designer] [video shows backdrop of a Su-29] In the market you do not just need brains, you also need elbows. A wide range of techniques are being employed here which are better not mentioned so as not to spoil the mood.

[Zotov] Does your counterintelligence try to deal with this?

[Simonov] Our company's counterintelligence is countering this, and doing so successfully.

[Zotov] In view of this, the rumors that the Sukhoy company has presented the Emirates' ruling Maktum family with two Sukhoy aircraft, including the new Su-35, are probably not far from the truth.

[M. Tolboyev, test pilot] We have just begun mastering this aircraft. It has been in existence for 10 years. In the future, versions of it will be presented as the fighter of the year 2000. Meanwhile all the attempts of the Europeans to unite and to create the European Fighter 2000 have come to naught. They have been working on it for years and all they have to show here is a wooden model.

[Unidentified voice over video captioned "VoyenTV" of Ka-50 in flight] Kamov helicopters, and especially the antitank Ka-50 Werewolf, which is superior to the U.S. Apache, are actively conquering the world market.

[Zotov, addressing Mikheyev] You have already disclosed the secret that you intend to cooperate with the French. Tell us, who else are you prepared to cooperate with?

[S. Mikheyev, general designer] With the Italians, for example, and a number of other countries. But enough of secrets.

[Zotov] [video shows aerobatic display] Thus after the Dubayy Air Show it has become clear that the Russian aircraft industry is regaining its former prestige in the world market and will soon have regained it completely, provided that the politicians do not let it down. [video shows air show scenes, interviews]

CERN Subsidizes Russian Nuclear Scientists

PM1811122793 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Nov 93 First Edition p 3

[Report by Yuriy Konorov: "They Have Finally Remembered Quarks"]

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Protvino, near Moscow, on international scientific cooperation in the field of high-energy physics between Russia and the European Nuclear Research Center (CERN). The document was signed by Carlo Rubbia, general director of CERN, and Russian Minister of Science and Technical Policy Boris Saltykov.

Today, when fundamental science is going through hard times, cooperation with CERN has special importance. Thus by a decision of Carlo Rubbia, CERN decided to maintain at its own expense 25 Russian scientists who have carried out an important experiment at a Geneva laboratory. As Boris Saltykov noted in his statement to the press, this decision was caused not merely by the desire to help Russia at a hard time. The point is a unique experiment would be halted with the Russian nuclear scientists' departure. CERN knows how to count money, but it does not spare it for big-league science. Russia here too risks losing its priorities. Behind the noise of big-time politics, Protvino's quiet, unnoticed life is receding into the background. Yet, it is here that dozens of discoveries have been made which have received the most eminent international awards.

European Union's Implications for Russia Viewed

PM1911123793 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 93 First Edition p 6

[Article by Kirill Vyatkin: "United Europe: Union on Paper?"]

[Excerpts] The "European Union Treaty" entered into force in Western Europe 1 November. The actual idea of creating the European Union [EU] was crystallized back in the mid-eighties on the crest of the wave of so-called Euro-euphoria. At the meeting of the leaders of the EC countries in Maastricht in December 1991 after difficult talks, a package of agreements was approved on the gradual formation of the EU. In February 1992 the treaty on its creation was signed by the Community states' foreign affairs and finance ministers. [passage omitted]

What really exists in Western Europe would more correctly be described as a "Europe of markets"—of commodities, capital, manpower, and services. With the aid of treaties on association this "Europe" is so far countering, not without success, the competition from the new East European democracies. But this "Europe" is nonetheless not prepared to give a fitting response to the challenges which the Western and indeed the Eastern Europeans are encountering in the field of foreign policy and security. The most which they managed to agree on with regard to the war in the Balkans at the extraordinary meeting of EC countries' heads of state and government in Brussels is cooperation in granting humanitarian aid to the former Yugoslavia. The fruit of the joint political efforts of the "twelve" with regard to Russia will be the dispatch to us of a group of observers for the forthcoming December elections. [passage omitted]

However that may be, in the Russian political arena, we will have to deal for a long time yet not with an amorphous EU but with a number of national egotisms wrapped in strong state clothing. That does not fundamentally change the fact that Russia still needs the rapid development of relations with the EU. But to all appearances for Moscow within the framework of its European policy it would be expedient to place a certain emphasis on the further development of mutually advantageous relations with individual European states. First, this concerns the development of relations with the United Germany which, despite the difficulties of the present period, is in many respects having some success in challenging the United States and Japan. And second this applies to our former partners in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact whose likely "recovery" increases their attractiveness to Russia.

No Information on UK Citizens in Prison Camps

LD1811155893 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1428 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Boris Krivoshey and Aleksandr Krylovich]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—Russia has no authentic information about British citizens who might have been kept in Soviet prison camps since the end of World War Two, Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman Grigoriy Karasin told a briefing in Moscow on Thursday.

The statement followed the publication of the book Iron Cage by British historian N. Cottorn who claims that hundreds of British prisoners were held in Gulag camps.

Karasin stressed that the Russian-American commission led by Dmitriy Volkogonov has carried out an investigation in connection with numerous requests from the British side. However, no facts proving such claims have been found.

"Circulation of statements which are not based on documents inspires unjustified hopes and expectations, which can barely be considered humane," Karasin said. He noted that if the Russian side receives any facts pertaining to this problem, they will be studied with "proper thoroughness and responsibility."

Foreign Ministry Welcomes British Scaledown

LD1811150193 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1315 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Boris Krivoshey and Aleksandr Krylovich]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov—Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expressed its satisfaction at the decision of the government of Britain to adjust key aspects of its nuclear policy and plans for nuclear weapons development in line with present-day realities. This was stated at a briefing today for Russian and foreign journalists by Grigoriy Karasin, director of the Russian Federation Ministry of Foreign Affairs information and press department.

According to the new plans, it is planned that each of four new British nuclear submarines carrying Trident-2 ballistic missiles will carry no more than 96 warheads instead of the 128 that were previously intended. Britain has also announced it is renouncing the development of new operational-tactical weapons.

As G. Karasin stressed, the actions of the British Government "join the efforts being made by the international community, including Russia, to cut nuclear arsenals and reduce the nuclear danger."

Army Chief's Visit to Bulgaria Described

PM1811161793 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 3

[ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Abrosimov report: "Russian Military Chief's Visit to Bulgaria"]

[Text] Colonel General Mikhail Kolesnikov, chief of the General Staff of the Russian Federation Armed Forces and Russian first deputy defense minister, is paying an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Army General Lyuben Petrov, chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian Armed Forces. During their meeting and talks the Russian and Bulgarian military chiefs signed a plan of measures for military cooperation between the two countries' defense ministries for 1994. The document envisages an exchange of military delegations, consultations between experts on military-technical issues of mutual interest, and other measures. Col. Gen. M. Kolesnikov assessed the cooperation plan as a good basis for the development of further contacts between the two states' military departments.

The Russian military chief was received by Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, who voiced a high opinion of the stance espoused by the Russian Armed Forces during the dramatic events in Moscow of early October this year. The fact that the Russian Army did not allow a split in its ranks which might have caused civil war is particularly important, the Bulgarian head of state stressed. Col. Gen. M. Kolesnikov briefed President Zhelev on the fundamental elements of Russia's military doctrine.

The Bulgarian president's official spokesman told journalists that the participants in the meeting discussed the state of and prospects for the development of relations between the two states, paying particular attention to military-technical cooperation. These questions largely determined the content of the Russian military chief's conversation with Prime Minister Lyuben Berov and Defense Minister Valentin Aleksandrov.

Col. Gen. M. Kolesnikov described the conversations with the Bulgarian leadership as "absolutely sincere," pointing out the coincidence of the sides' positions on the issues under discussion.

The Russian military chief and his entourage laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier—a memorial in the center of Sofia to the Bulgarians who died for their fatherland—and the fraternal tomb in the capital's Lozenets quarter, where the remains of the Soviet troops who died during World War II are buried.

DPRK Envoy Says U.S. Ignored 'Spirit of Talks'

SK1811132093 Moscow Radio Moscow in Korean 1000 GMT 18 Nov 93

[From "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] A news conference was held for Russian reporters at the DPRK Embassy in Moscow on 16 November.

In the news conference, Son Song-pil, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Russia, made a statement.

He spoke on the DPRK position on the nuclear issue and revealed major (?aspects) in North Korea-U.S. relations.

The ambassador quoted the statement announced on 11 November by the DPRK Foreign Ministry. The statement put forward a demand for a comprehensive solution of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula. The statement stressed that the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula cannot be resolved by pressure but can only be solved through negotiations and dialogue.

Ambassador Son Song-pil said:

[Begin Son recording] I will mainly speak on the prevailing situation pertaining to the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula.

Not a small number of very alarming [simsangchi mottan] moves have appeared recently, thereby clouding the prospects for solution to the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula.

Concerning this situation, the head of our side's delegation to the DPRK-U.S. talks issued a press statement on

11 November. This statement comprehensively elucidated the reason why the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula has not been solved but has been dragged on.

The statement clearly expressed our principled position once again for the solution to the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula. Based on this statement, I will speak on the essential factor that caused the nuclear problem in our country, on why this problem has not been solved, and on our principled position for the solution to this problem.

At present, the United States, the Western countries, and some groups in the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] noisily raved as if the continuity of safeguards for nuclear activities in our country was in danger of immediate suspension.

As you know, non-regular [pijonggijok] inspections began in our country according to the safeguards accord. Accordingly, the IAEA has installed various types of surveillance instruments and devices at nuclear facilities in our country, and major nuclear facilities have been sealed. With this, the inspections continued. However, they dramatically described the situation as if the continuity of safeguards of our nuclear facilities cannot be insured. [end recording]

Stating that all responsibility for the failure in making progress in the talks rests on the United States, the ambassador referred to the statement of Kang Sok-chu, first vice minister of foreign affairs and head of the North Korean delegation. He pointed out that Washington refused to show a constructive attitude.

Ambassador Son Song-pil continued:

[Begin Son recording] Our practical measures failed to receive a response from the United States. In other words, the United States did not take any steps nor did it show any moves. But rather, the United States made violent remarks one after another, which threatened us and regarded us as the enemy by going against the principle of the agreement.

Moreover, the United States made such violent and absurd remarks on absolutely not allowing the production of nuclear weapons, imposing sanctions, and even the necessity of imposing military pressure.

The United States undisguisedly revealed its intent to openly stage the Team Spirit joint military exercise, a nuclear military exercise against us. Even today, the U.S. troops are conducting war exercises against us together with the South Korean Army.

The United States drove the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks, which are scheduled to resume in two months, into a deadlock [kyochak sangtae] and made the IAEA general meeting and the UN General Assembly adopt unjust resolutions in an attempt to shift the responsibility onto us.

As the result, the spirit of talks to make the two sides simultaneously move together on equal footings has been ignored by the U.S. side. This is the very factor that created difficulties in resolving the nuclear issue and is the very reason why the nuclear problem remains unsolved up to now. [end recording]

Political Issues

Yeltsin Fires Representatives in Three Regions

LD1811181393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1551 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin sacked on Thursday [18 November] his representatives in three Russian regions, namely:

Vladimir Desyatov—Khabarovsk region,
Veniamin Grankin—Kurgan region and
Georgiy Didichenko—Penza region.

All three were relieved of their duties in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 33 of the Russian Labour Code (professional inadequacy) as unable to perform their duties properly.

Chernomyrdin Holds Council of Ministers Meeting

LD1911141993 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0823 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Oleg Velichko]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov—A meeting of the presidium of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers chaired by Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin has opened in the capital today.

The agenda includes amending the federal budget for fourth quarter and 1993 as a whole. In addition, presidium members are to examine a number of other issues.

Filatov: 1994 Plans To Fail Without Constitution

LD1911143293 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1132 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Anna Melnikova and Gennadiy Talalayev]

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS—If the draft Russian constitution is voted down at the December 12 referendum all plans of the Russian development in 1994 will collapse, according to Sergey Filatov, head of the presidential administration.

"It would be a big trouble if we do not adopt the constitution", he told a meeting of Russian regional heads in the Kremlin on Friday.

Filatov accused the leadership of several Russian republics, whom he did not identify, of trying to convince the population to vote against the constitution.

"In certain republics there is hidden work underway to make the population oppose the constitution", he said and explained that their leaderships keep insisting on the notion of "sovereignty" for their republics which was omitted from the draft. "They do not need the sovereignty for the republic, but a sovereignty of authority which would untie their hands", Filatov said.

He added that successful elections and the approval of the constitution would ensure political stability in the country. In this case "there is absolute conviction that we shall complete the reform of representative bodies of authority next year and will switch to the creation of local self-government", Filatov stressed.

He complained that an insufficient number of copies of the draft had been published and called on the regional heads to adopt additional measures to "bring the constitution to each apartment".

The main thing in the draft constitution is the human rights and freedoms. "If people understand the essence of the basic law, it will be adopted", Filatov stressed.

Nikolay Ryabov, head of the central election commission, said that if the constitution is not adopted, the new parliament is sure to develop into a conservative body. "This will happen not because it would unite bad people, but because of the logics of developments", he explained, evidently referring to the experience of the former supreme soviet of which he was deputy chairman.

"If the constitution is adopted, the composition of the Federal Assembly would be of secondary importance as deputies will have to work to implement it (the constitution)", he stressed.

Constitutional Conference To Review Referendum

MK1911100093 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Nov 93 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "In Brief" column under the "Moscow" rubric]

[Text] On 3 December, the Constitutional Conference will meet in Moscow at the initiative of the Russian All-People's Union [ROS], enabling the participants to give a juridical appraisal of the draft constitution and the upcoming referendum. This was announced by ROS leader Sergey Baburin. According to him, the idea of holding a Constitutional Conference session has been supported by ROS, the Constitutional Democratic Party (the Party of People's Freedom), the Agrarian Party, and the Communist Party of the Russian Federation.

Constitutional Court's Vitruk on Approving Laws

MK1811145093 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 2

[Unattributed report under the "In Brief" rubric]

[Text] Moscow—Speaking at a meeting with Council of Europe experts at the Constitutional Court, Nikolay Vitruk, acting Constitutional Court chairman, remarked that the provisions of the Federation Treaty should be agreed together with the new constitution if it is accepted. "In resolving issues, the Constitutional Court will proceed first and foremost from provisions of the

Constitution and only then from the text of the Federation Treaty. The importance of the treaty, however, remains," N. Vitruk said.

Gaydar Denies 'Purges' in Security Ministry

LD1911145693 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1214 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Gennadiy Talalayev]

[Text] Moscow, November 19 (TASS)—Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Yegor Gaydar has categorically refuted a report of the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI, which wrote with reference to some document of the Russian Government, that he and "other members of the radical bloc" in the president's administration are allegedly planning large-scale "purges and structural reorganisation" at the Security Ministry.

"I learned about that document only from the Japanese newspaper," Gaydar told ITAR-TASS. "There are many documents on my desk, but none of them has anything to do with the Russian Security Ministry."

Election Issues

569 Deputies to Federal Assembly Registered

LD1811173293 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1549 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Ivan Novikov]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—As many as 569 candidates to the federal assembly have been registered for one-mandate and two-mandate districts by electoral commissions by Thursday morning [18 November], Viktor Karpunov, member of the central Electoral Commission, told ITAR-TASS. Out of this number 163 candidates will run for the Council of the Federation and 406 for the State Duma. As many as 490 candidates have been nominated to the Council of the Federation, and 1,541 candidates to the State Duma.

Asked if the deadline for completing the registration of candidates to one-mandate and two-mandate districts will be put off, Karpunov said "no". "We do not even intend to consider this question. There are no reasons for this", he said. He confirmed that the registration of candidates ends on the night from November 19 to November 20.

Registration To End 19 Nov

LD1911131393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1014 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Ivan Novikov]

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS—The registration of candidates running in one- and two-seat constituencies ends throughout Russia this midnight.

However, ITAR-TASS learnt at the central electoral commission that Moscow will receive complete information on this issue much later, since far from all electoral commissions in constituencies can transmit information right after the end of the registration.

As many as 752 candidates for the Federal Assembly (new parliament) were registered by nine o'clock this morning. Out of the total, 194 entered the race for a federation council (upper chamber) and 558—for a state duma (lower chamber). The list includes 60 deputies to the former Russian parliament.

The heads of regional and territorial administrations, their deputies and representatives of administration heads as well as ministers make up the greatest percentage—23 per cent.

They are followed by businessmen, representatives from joint stock societies and other commercial structures—22 per cent. Managers of various enterprises make up eight per cent.

The next line in the list of hopefuls is taken by journalists with 3.1 per cent. They are trailed by workers—1.2 per cent.

Candidate Deputies Excluded From Federal List

PM1811144593 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 93 First Edition p 2

[Announcements under general heading "Russian Federation Central Electoral Commission Announces"]

[Text] In accordance with article 25 of the "statutes on the election of State Duma deputies in 1993" Sergey Nikolayevich Krasavchenko has been excluded from the federal list of candidate deputies to the State Duma from the "Russian Movement for Democratic Reforms" electoral association on the basis of his personal statement of 11 November 1993 and the Russian Movement for Democratic Reforms political council 11 November 1993 decree no. 19.

In accordance with Article 25 of the "statutes on the election of State Duma deputies in 1993," Valeriy Fedorovich Rashkin has been excluded from the federal list of candidate deputies to the State Duma from the "Communist Party of the Russian Federation" electoral association on the grounds of his personal statement of 11 November 1993 and the 13 November decision of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation Central Executive Committee Presidium.

In accordance with Article 25 of the "statutes on the election of State Duma deputies in 1993" Aleksandr Nikolayevich Ivanov has been excluded from the federal list of candidate deputies to the State Duma from the "Party of Russian Unity and Accord" electoral association on the basis of his personal statement of 14 November 1993 and the 14 November 1993 decision of the Party of Russian Unity and Accord Federal Council.

In accordance with Article 25 of the "statutes on the election of State Duma deputies in 1993" Anatoliy Kuzmich Zhigachev has been excluded from the federal list of candidate deputies to the State Duma from the "Party of Russian Unity and Accord" electoral association on the basis of his personal statement of 11 November 1993 and the 14 November decision of the Party of Russian Unity and Accord federal council.

In accordance with Article 25 of the "statutes on the election of State Duma deputies in 1993" Mikhail Ivanovich Beskhmelnitsyn has been excluded from the federal list of candidate deputies to the State Duma from the "Agrarian Party of Russia" electoral association on the basis of his personal statement of 12 November 1993 and the 16 November 1993 decree no. 12 of the Agrarian Party of Russia central council's board.

[Signed] V.A. Zagulyayev, secretary of the Central Electoral Commission

Election Campaign Developments Reported

PM1911114393 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 93 p 1

["Election Diary" by Vladimir Yermolin: "Leaders of Election Blocs Seeking Votes of Russian Heartland"]

[Text] The nomination of candidates to the upper chamber of the Federal Assembly—the Federation Council—is making unspectacular progress. For example, not a single candidate to this lofty assembly has been nominated so far in Moscow, the country's political hub. Although we can hardly expect any surprises here. As everywhere, the majority of Moscow candidates will be products of the "executive branch." Out of 111 registered candidates the bulk are leaders of the executives of Russian Federation components and heads of administrations. There are also representatives from the soviets at various levels. Among others the candidates include Ramazan Abdulatipov, former chairman of the Russian parliament's Soviet of Nationalities (Republic of Dagestan), Aksarbek Galazov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of North Ossetia, Aman Tuleyev, former chairman of Kemerovo Oblast Soviet, and Vladimir Zhigulin, former deputy chairman of the Russian parliament's Soviet of the Republics (Chukotka Autonomous Okrug).

The deadline for registration to two-seat electoral districts expires today, 19 November.

As our correspondent Leonid Pozdeyev reports from Yekaterinburg, the retired governor and nonexistent president of the nonexistent Ural Republic Eduard Rossel intends standing for election to the Federation Council in Sverdlovsk's two-seat No. 66 electoral district. Some 65,000 signatures in his support were collected in record time, just three days.

Tamara Morshakova, a judge of the Russian Federation Constitutional Court (a body we had somewhat forgotten about recently), told an RIA correspondent: "Working solely on the basis of the text of the draft Constitution, it emerges that Ruslan Khasbulatov and Ilya Konstantinov, who are currently in solitary confinement in Lefortovo Prison, cannot be denied the right to register as candidate deputies to the new Russian parliament." However, she described the statute which prescribes the immunity of candidate deputies for actions committed before the election campaign began as "an absurdity of the transitional period."

The closer D-day becomes, the fiercer the campaign rivals' reciprocal attacks. For example, an address has been distributed by a group of academic lawyers in the Central Electoral Commission regarding the line taken by the "Russia's Choice" electoral association. In the scholars' opinion, "Russia's Choice," which was created mainly from high-ranking government functionaries and employees in the president's structures, is flagrantly violating the rights of citizens and social associations and preventing the unimpeded conduct of campaigning." Specifically the document accuses Vladimir Shumeyko, the press and information minister, of using his official position to pursue a line in the interests of progovernment blocs.

Electoral Commission Aide on Poll Observers

PM1911115993 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 93 p 1

[Interview with Andrey Davydov, leader of Russian Federation Central Electoral Commission International Service, by Sergey Filatov; place and date not given: "Observers Are Coming to Us"]

[Text] For the first time in our history official international observers will monitor the course of the elections in Russia. Andrey Davydov, leader of the Russian Federation Central Electoral Commission International Service, speaks to your correspondent about the first details.

[Filatov] Andrey Anatolyevich, why have foreign observers turned up at our elections?

[Davydov] You know that such a thing exists in international practice. Just recently there have been observers at elections in Poland, Cambodia, and Romania. During his visit to Japan, the Russian president, realizing that the attention of many countries was riveted on the events in our country, made this goodwill gesture, inviting all interested states and international organizations to send their observers. There was a response to this from practically everywhere.

[Filatov] Roughly how many observers do you expect? What are their functions? In which regions of Russia will they work?

[Davydov] Primarily, from practically all European countries, the Council of Europe, and the European Union. Asia—particularly Thailand and Japan—and Latin America will also be represented. It is hard to give the total number at present—maybe there will be approximately 500 people, maybe less. We will give the exact figures at the beginning of December. They are not being restricted in their choice of the place to observe the voting. At present they themselves name, in addition to Moscow and St. Petersburg, cities such as Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Makhachkala.

There is a legal basis for their activity—the Central Electoral Commission has adopted the "Statute on the Status of Foreign Observers at the Time of the Elections of Russian Federation Federal Assembly Deputies in 1993." It formulates the basic rights and tasks of these people. They may be present in voting premises, attend sessions of electoral commissions, familiarize themselves with election documents, be present when the votes are counted, and hold news conferences. Some of the future observers have already informed us that on the eve of the elections they will concentrate the main attention on contacts with the parties and movements participating in the elections and will also attentively monitor the activities of the mass media to see whether there is any bias in coverage of the election campaign.

In addition, after the elections we expect them to generalize what they have seen and to give advice and recommendations for the future, for these will not be our last elections. For us the presence of observers is a mark of solidarity and a mark of respect in the sense that Russia's choice is of concern to the whole world.

[Filatov] Who is financing the presence of these observers?

[Davydov] All the costs are being born by the states or international organizations which send observers.

Court Explains Election Information Guarantees

LD1811151393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1455 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—The information arbitration court produced today two explanations to the provision on information guarantees for the election campaign endorsed by President Boris Yeltsin.

The court explained, specifically, that in the period from November 21 to December 12, election blocs and individual candidates are entitled to buy air time for electioneering by concluding a contract with a broadcasting company. This time is additional to that granted to election blocs and individual candidates free of charge.

The court also specified that broadcasting companies are not obliged to provide air time for advertising by political parties which is not related to canvassing.

Election Blocs Hold Consultative Meeting

Filatov Addresses Meeting

LD1811174093 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1630 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Anna Melnikova]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—The two houses of a new Russian parliament, the State Duma and the Federation Council, will work in different buildings, chief of the presidential staff Sergey Filatov told a consultative meeting of election blocs today. However, the exact seat for the two chambers has not yet been determined, he noted.

The meeting at the public and political centre was attended by representatives of all political parties and blocs standing in the December 12 parliamentary elections, except for the Russian Movement of Democratic Reforms and the Party of Russian Unity and accord.

Filatov told the gathering that the Russian president was beginning from Thursday meetings with all parties and blocs running for seats in a new Russian parliament. Today he was to meet the leader of the Russia's Choice bloc, First Deputy Prime Minister Yegor Gaydar. Filatov also reported that the presidential staff and government would see to it that equal conditions be provided for all candidates during the election race. He believes that "the more polite and fair relations between election blocs will be, the more voters will go to the polls".

Gennadiy Burbulis, head of the election campaign of the Russia's Choice bloc, suggested that factions in the future parliament be formed "according to their political orientation", which means that each bloc or association should adhere to the platform they campaigned on.

Participants in the session agreed to hold joint weekly meetings at the public and political centre.

Filatov on Parliament Buildings

MK1911094093 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Nov 93 p 1

[Report by Ivan Rodin under the "Parliament" rubric: "State Duma Opens 11 January. They Are Still Looking for a Location Separate From Federation Council"]

[Text] Yesterday, Sergey Filatov attended the plenary session of the Consultative Council of representatives of electoral associations that are taking part in the elections. He advised that Boris Yeltsin is beginning regular meetings with leaders of the blocs contesting seats in the State Duma. According to Mr. Filatov, the president was supposed to meet Yegor Gaydar yesterday. Sergey Filatov promised that the president's administration would try to see to it that the course of the electoral campaign is normal so that the future parliament would be normal. This is the first main task of the administration. Mr. Filatov named the promotion of the new constitution as the second task.

He called upon the electoral blocs not to discredit each other, and announced in advance that the first session of the State Duma will apparently take place on 11 January. Asked where this first session was going to take place, Sergey Filatov could not say. He only said that "the State Duma and the Federation Council will probably be in different places" although both in central Moscow. The presidential chief of staff advised that Boris Yeltsin would resolve this problem in a day or two. In particular, final consultations with the mayor of Moscow concerning this are supposed to take place today.

Mr. Filatov named as the reason for seating the two chambers separately the fact that the number of deputies in the future Federal Assembly is nearly twice that of the Supreme Soviet. The Federal Assembly naturally also needs a big support staff. According to some information, there are plans to house the State Duma in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance buildings and the hotel Mir, and to house the Federation Council at either 19 Novyy Arbat, or in the House of the Russian Press on Pushkinskaya Street. The latter option already makes Mikhail Poltoranin, head of the Federal Information Center, worry and, if it goes ahead, there will apparently be stubborn resistance from him, Boris Yeltsin's favorite interlocutor [vizavi].

Yeltsin To Meet Russia's Choice Leader

LD1811151293 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1438 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] President Yeltsin, who plans a series of meetings with leaders of the country's election alliances, will meet Russia's Choice leader Yegor Gaydar on Friday, Kremlin Chief of Staff Sergey Filatov told a conference of coalition representatives in Moscow on Thursday.

Filatov said the administration was committed to setting equal conditions for electioneering by all alliances, calling on rival groups to avoid what he described as "suspicious attacks on each other" that occur now and again.

The more businesslike and gentlemanly the alliances are towards each other, the greater the credibility and higher turnout there will be on the ground, he said.

Filatov said the State Duma was scheduled to meet in its first session on January 11 and that a decision on the location of the Federal Assembly would follow a day or two later, though its two houses would work in separate buildings.

The Chief of Staff described the pace of electioneering as normal and nomination of candidates as fairly representative.

As many as 11 of the 13 alliances were involved in the meeting. Representatives of Sergey Shakhray's Party of Russian Unity and Concord were conspicuously absent as were those of the Russian Democratic Reform Movement led by Gavriil Popov and Anatoliy Sobchak.

Russia's Choice May Prefer Chernomyrdin to Gaydar

MK1811143093 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 4

[Report by Georgiy Bovt and Aleksandr Koretskiy: "Parties on Elections. Russia's Choice May Revise Its Choice"]

[Text] The remark by Vice Premier Sergey Shakhray, leader of the Party of Russian Unity and Accord (PRES), to the effect that PRES is not going to form a bloc with anyone—the comment was in an interview circulated by INTERFAX yesterday—would remain an unspectacular statement against the backdrop of the electioneering rhetoric if not for one reservation. Having forecast that the bloc he heads may hope for some 20 percent of the votes, Mr. Shakhray added that if Boris Yeltsin does not support Russia's Choice, the PRES too would be able to clear the 30-percent height. He thereby made it understood that the still recent characterizations of Russia's Choice as "a pro-president party" has proved premature. The rapid change of heart dependent on political ups and downs, however, is generally characteristic of the current election campaign. For example, according to information from Russia's Choice, there is a growing sentiment, which may even prevail, in favor of dumping Yegor Gaydar for Viktor Chernomyrdin.

Boris Yeltsin's statement to the effect that one should not hope for presidential elections in 1994 has forced many campaigners to scale back their ambitions and stop regarding the Federal Assembly as a "step on the way upstairs," but even greater confusion seems to have been introduced by the draft constitution provisions that provide for no replacement of the cabinet, and therefore no replacement of the premier through election results. In this connection, as has become known from Russia's Choice spokesmen, sentiments are growing inside it to think better of nominating Yegor Gaydar for premiership and support Viktor Chernomyrdin instead. It is not ruled out that naked pragmatism plays an important role here, and Shakhray's reservation that Yeltsin may not support Gaydar's "Choice" should be interpreted in broader terms as a supposition that Gaydar, who reentered the government at the peak of the president's war with the Supreme Soviet, has exhausted his resources. The consolidating symbol of reforms was needed at the time of the "hot September," as well as in the process of knocking together the Russia's Choice bloc, and in collecting signatures—precisely "with Gaydar in mind."

The possible siding with Chernomyrdin, however, will weaken not only Gaydar as the bloc's leader, but also the bloc itself. Incidentally, some prominent representatives of Russia's Choice have perhaps already sensed this and thought of safety nets. Andrey Kozyrev, for example, has announced his intention to run for the Duma not only on

"Choice's" ticket but also on the territorial list of candidates in the Murmansk one-candidate district.

Support from local authorities (if you think that masses of the officials were deputies) and the financing of the electoral campaign are going to play a big role in success in the elections. The position of the Party of Russian Unity and Accord on both counts is more secure than it seems from Moscow. Another telltale sign is the big number of signatures (more than 200,000) in support of the PRES, and clear sympathies for it on the part of financial groups (including regional groups) associated with Viktor Chernomyrdin (the "Imperial" bank, the Gazprom joint-stock company, and the oil and gas lobby as a whole). One should also take into account the fact that a number of day-to-day questions of administration have been placed under the government's jurisdiction, which is primarily under the premier's jurisdiction (for example, the distribution of export quotas and centralized credits which in the past were the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, and the Ministry of the Economy).

Russia's Choice To Back Democratic Candidates

MK1811100093 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian No. 80, 18 Nov 93 (signed to press 17 Nov) p 2

[POSTFACTUM report: "Democratic Blocs Enlist Mutual Support"]

[Text] The Russia's Choice bloc intends to back the other democratic associations in 10 districts. It guarantees its support for candidates of the Democratic Party of Russia in the 24th electoral district in Tataria and the 77th district in Voronezh Oblast. Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin bloc candidates have enlisted the support of the local Russia's Choice branch in the 141st electoral district in Pskov and the 179th electoral district in Tyumen Oblast. It has been advised at the bloc's headquarters that no candidates for the State Duma have been nominated by democratic electoral associations in 20 to 25 electoral districts.

Policies Spark Increase in Pro-Communist Mood

MK1811101093 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian No 80, 19 Nov 93 (Signed to press 18 Nov) p 2

[Report by Dmitriy Volkov in the "Opposition" column: "National Patriots Uncover Abuses in Election Struggle but Do Not Disclose Their Evidence"]

[Text] Opposition leaders are apparently considering the expediency of coming out with protests against violations in the course of the election struggle on the part of the Russian authorities. Nikolay Pavlov, a leader of the Russian All-People's Union [ROS], stated yesterday that in Tyumen Oblast where his candidacy has been nominated, some officials have obstructed his meetings with the voters while the militia used "administrative enforcement" measures by telling the voters to sign in support of Eduard Roketskiy, head of the oblast administration. Such evidence, according to ROS, is also available in other regions. In addition, ROS sent a letter to the Central Electoral Commission yesterday demanding public verification of the signatures presented by election associations in support of party slates.

The communists are also warning about the "possibility of all kinds of rigging," including in counting up the results of the December voting. According to Viktor Ilyukhin, a candidate for parliament running on a Russian Federation Communist Party [RFCP] ticket, "a group of lawyers" has appealed to Central Electoral Commission Chairman Nikolay Ryabov to curtail violations of "the citizens' rights to pre-election canvassing." He stated that officials affiliated with Russia's Choice are obstructing the publication of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. In spite of the restrictions imposed on the opposition press, RFCP leader Gennadiy Zyuganov maintains that the communists and the Agrarian Party associated with them control 30 percent of the vote, while Russia's Choice has only 17 percent in cities and nothing in rural areas. According to Mr. Zyuganov, "from the point of view of communist ideas being perceived, the election campaign situation is fairly favorable." Nonetheless, the RFCP stated yesterday that its main task is not winning a majority in parliament but defeating the draft constitution, which Mr. Zyuganov regards as "Bonapartist," at the referendum. Mr. Ilyukhin, however, believes that regardless of the referendum outcome, the constitution will not acquire an incontestable legitimacy since, first, requirements for the turnout at this event, compared to the provisions of the referendum law, have been lowered by the president; second, the president himself is "a person whose powers are being seriously called into question." Meanwhile, ROS is organizing on 3 December its own constitutional conference with the participation of socialists, communists, constitutional democrats and, possibly, any parties of a democratic orientation willing to take part. According to Sergey Baburin, the conference will hear a report by Valeriy Zorkin, health permitting.

As for the actual elections, as is known, the RFCP will be collaborating with the Agrarian Party and ROS. On 16 November the communists held a conference with local party branches, recommending to regional functionaries to support "the most authoritative candidates" from the slates of the Communist Party, the Agrarian Party, ROS, or, according to Gennadiy Zyuganov, politicians "with a clear head and a pure conscience." Pilot-Cosmonaut Vitaliy Sevostyanov, who is running on a Communist Party ticket in Tuapse, has said the agrarians will support his candidacy in this constituency if only by virtue of the fact that in the 50's the poem titled "Plowmen of the Universe" ["Pakhari Vselennoy"] was written about the men of his profession.

Gennadiy Zyuganov says that "the anticommunist mood in Russia has passed away." Such fears have been recently voiced also by various politicians opposed to the communists. They rebuke Russia's Choice for excessive radicalism, which prompts voters to go left. However, if Nikolay Pavlov, who asserts that "deputy administration heads are honestly persuading their subordinates" to vote for Russia's Choice, is right, and if the voters still obey the administration, a certain rise in pro-communist sentiments among citizens scared by monetarism will not prevent Russia's Choice from achieving the desired results in December; that is, of course, if this bloc does not lose its own advantage.

List of Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin Candidates

PM1811130093 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Nov 93 pp 11-12

["Federal List of Candidates" for State Duma Elections from the "Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin Bloc" electoral association]

[Text] The following have been nominated as candidate deputies to the State Duma from the "Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin Bloc" electoral association on the basis of Protocol No. 3 of the electoral association's session on 6 November 1993:

1. Yavlinskiy, Grigoriy Alekseyevich, born 1952, economist; Moscow.
2. Boldyrev, Yuriy Yuryevich, born 1960, sociologist; Moscow.
3. Lukin, Vladimir Petrovich, born 1937, Russian ambassador to the United States; Moscow.
4. Mikhaylov, Aleksey Yuryevich, born 1963, economist; Moscow.
5. Zadornov, Mikhail Mikhaylovich, born 1963, economist; Moscow.
6. Ivanenko, Sergey Viktorovich, born 1959, economist; Moscow.
7. Melnikov, Aleksey Yuryevich, born 1964, economist; Moscow.
8. Yarygina, Tatyana Vladimirovna, born 1953, economist; Moscow.
9. Sheynis, Viktor Leonidovich, born 1931, scientific worker; Moscow.
10. Petrakov, Nikolay Yakovlevich, born 1937, economist, academician; Moscow.
11. Igrunov, Vyacheslav Vladimirovich, born 1948, sociologist; Moscow.
12. Adamishin, Anatoliy Leonidovich, born 1934, diplomat; Moscow.
13. Yakovenko, Igor Aleksandrovich, born 1951, cochairman of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, sociologist; Moscow.
14. Golov, Anatoliy Grigoryevich, born 1946, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation; St. Petersburg.
15. Borshchev, Valeriy Vasilyevich, born 1943, cochairman of the Russian Christian Democratic Union—New Democracy, journalist; Moscow.
16. Shelishch, Petr Borisovich, born 1945, social work faculty chief; St. Petersburg.
17. Averchev, Vladimir Petrovich, born 1946, diplomat; Moscow.
18. Grachev, Ivan Dmitriyevich, born 1952, section chief at a research institute, engineer; Kazan.
19. Dmitriyeva, Oksana Genrikhovna, born 1958, scientific worker; St. Petersburg.
20. Shostakovskiy, Vyacheslav Nikolayevich, born 1937, chairman of the Political Council of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, political scientist; Moscow.
21. Ambartsumov, Yevgeniy Arshakovich, born 1929, scientific worker; Moscow.
22. Lysenko, Vladimir Nikolayevich, born 1956, cochairman of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, political scientist; Moscow.
23. Mitrokhin, Sergey Sergeyevich, born 1963, sociologist; Moscow.
24. Kozhokin, Mikhail Mikhaylovich, born 1962, historian; Moscow.
25. Arbatov, Aleksey Georgiyevich, born 1951, historian; Moscow.
26. Zakharov, Aleksey Konstantinovich, born 1948, scientific worker, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences Voters Club Coordinating Council; Moscow.
27. Kudryavtsev, Ilya Yevgenyevich, born 1964, sociologist; Moscow.
28. Yankov, Kirill Vadimovich, born 1962, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, economist; Dolgoprudnyy, Moscow Oblast.
29. Gurov, Vladimir Ivanovich, born 1957, economist; Moscow.
30. Levykin, Yuriy Alekseyevich, born 1949, deputy director of a Russian Academy of Sciences institute; Troitsk.
31. Mekhanik, Aleksandr Grigoryevich, born 1947, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, scientific worker; Moscow.
32. Voblikov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, born 1956, entrepreneur; Gusev, Kaliningrad Oblast.
33. Posadskaya, Anastasiya Ivanovna, born 1958, member of the Independent Women's Forum and director of the Gender Problems Center; Moscow.
34. Uchitel, Viktor Aleksandrovich, born 1947, cochairman of the Moscow organization of the Russian Christian Democratic Union—New Democracy; Moscow.

Republic of Adygea
!. Blyagoz, Arambiy Mugdinovich, born 1959, chairman of the Republican Democratic Party of Adygea, entrepreneur; Maykop.

Altay Kray and Republic of Gornyy Altay
1. Chepel, Vladimir Fedorovich, born 1946, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation and chairman of the kray administration enterprise support committee; Barnaul.

Astrakhan Oblast
1. Valiyev, Morsal Garifovich, born 1945, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation and oblast administration department head; Astrakhan.

Bashkortostan

1. Kalentyev, Sergey Nikolayevich, born 1954, entrepreneur; Sterlitamak.

Belgorod and Kursk Oblasts
1. Latysheva, Tatyana Andreyevna, born 1950, president of the Russian Philanthropic Mission; Moscow.
2. Kondratov, Feliks Fedorovich, born 1941, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation and general director of the "Krez" firm; Belgorod.
3. Pyanykh, Sergey Leonidovich, born 1956, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, lawyer and legal expert; Kursk.

Republic of Buryatiya and Chita Oblast
1. Zhigmytov, Bayar Tumurovich, born 1953, writer; Ulan-Ude.
2. Morozov, Igor Semenovich, born 1941, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, pilot; Chita.
3. Kislov, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich, born 1962, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, scientific worker; Ulan-Ude.

Vladimir and Yaroslavl Oblasts
1. Shergin, Leonid Yevgenyevich, born 1950, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation and president of the oblast regional development fund; Vladimir.
2. Kulikov, Leonid Viktorovich, born 1928, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation; Kovrov, Vladimir Oblast.
3. Gerasimova, Ida Grigoryevna, born 1939, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, school director; Vladimir.

Volgograd Oblast
1. Lukashev, Igor Lvovich, born 1955, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, member of the Volgograd Oblast Soviet Inner Soviet; Volgograd.
2. Bush, Vladimir Fedorovich, born 1948, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, economist, faculty chief; Volgograd.
3. Kotovets, Valeriya Alekseyevna, born 1940, ecologist; Volgograd.

Voronezh Oblast
1. Gulimov, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich, born 1948, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, deputy chairman of the Oblast Administration Committee; Voronezh.
2. Avdeyev, Nikolay Nikolayevich, born 1959, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, chairman of the Communications Research Institute Labor Collective Council; Voronezh.
3. Kuznetsov, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, born 1957, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, entrepreneur; Voronezh.
4. Osadchuk, Anatoliy Konstantinovich, born 1938, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, chairman of the Oblast Administration Committee; Voronezh.

Dagestan
1. Kubasayev, Kubasay Magomedovich, born 1956, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, deputy chief of the territorial administration of the Russian Federation State Committee for Antimonopoly Policy; Makhachkala.
2. Shchikhakhmedov, Gamid Gyulakhmedovich, born 1947, deputy chairman of the Dagestan State Committee for the Economy; Makhachkala.

Irkutsk Oblast and Republic of Tuva
1. Belov, Aleksandr Gennadiyevich, born 1957, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, deputy chairman of Angarsk City Soviet; Angarsk.

Kaliningrad Oblast
1. Slepokurov, Dmitriy Vyacheslavovich, born 1964, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, deputy chairman of the Kaliningrad Oblast Administration Youth Affairs Committee; Kaliningrad.
2. Davidenko, Vladimir Ivanovich, born 1952, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, serviceman; Baltiysk.
3. Yezhikov, Vladimir Semenovich, born 1969, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, deputy chairman of the Kaliningrad Oblast Administration Education Committee; Kaliningrad.

Republic of Khalmykia—Khalmg-Tangch
1. Mechitov, Gennadiy Alekseyevich, born 1941, member of the Republican Party of Kalmykia, teacher; Elista.

Republic of Karelia
1. Sieppi, Alfred Oskarovich, born 1934, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, chairman of the trade union of teachers at higher educational establishments; Petrozavodsk.
2. Nikulina, Tatyana Alekseyevna, born 1954, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, deputy chairman of the city soviet; Kostomuksha.

Kemerovo Oblast
1. Saptsina, Natalya Mikhaylovna, born 1948, member of the Independent Women's Forum, entrepreneur; Kemerovo.

Kirov Oblast
1. Frenkel, Marat Osherovich, born 1939, chairman of an oblast soviet standing commission, meteorologist; Kirov.

Republic of Komi
1. Zilberg, Leonid Aleksandrovich, born 1962, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, entrepreneur; Syktyvkar.

Krasnodar Kray
1. Zhdanovskiy, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, born 1950, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, historian; Krasnodar.

2. Veligodskiy, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, born 1954, chairman of the board of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation Krasnodar Kray organization; Krasnodar.
3. Khakuz, Pshimaf Muratovich, born 1946, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, head of the Krasnodar Pedagogical Institute philosophy department; Enem settlement, Republic of Adygea.

Krasnoyarsk Kray

1. Loskutov, Leonid Ivanovich, born 1947, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, entrepreneur; Krasnoyarsk.

Lipetsk and Ryazan Oblasts

1. Lozinskiy, Viktor Borisovich, born 1944, art restorer; Ryazan.
2. Abakumov, Vladimir Alekseyevich, born 1949, oblast trade union council chairman; Lipetsk.

Magadan Oblast

1. Lastenkov, Nikolay Nikolayevich, born 1949, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation entrepreneur; Magadan.

Republic of Mordovia and Republic of Chuvashia

1. Serebryakov, Sergey Konstantinovich, born 1955, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Mordovia, economist; Saransk.

Moscow

1. Belyayev, Vladimir Nikitich, born 1949, dean of the Moscow Institute of Physical Engineering; Moscow.
2. Frolov, Andrey Nikolayevich, born 1956, member of the Russian Ecological Union, serviceman; Moscow.
3. Bodrenkova, Galina Petrovna, born 1945, president of the Moscow House of Charity; Moscow.
4. Kozhevnikova, Natalya Nikolayevna, born 1948, scientific worker; Moscow.
5. Khavkin, Yuriy Leonidovich, born 1949, member of the Social Democratic Party and president of the Social Democratic Programs Foundation; Moscow.
6. Shatalov, Yuriy Mikhaylovich, born 1960, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, entrepreneur; Moscow.
7. Belyakovskaya, Rita Aleksandrovna, born 1938, member of the Independent Women's Forum, entrepreneur; Moscow.
8. Stepanenko, Vera Stanislavovna, born 1957, chairman of the Youth Innovations Center Social Council; Moscow.
9. Magaril, Sergey Aleksandrovich, born 1945, chairman of the International Commission of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation Board; Moscow.
10. Petrosyan, Konstantin Lazarevich, born 1944, chairman of the Moscow City Organization of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation and teacher at the Moscow Academic Arts Lycee; Moscow.
11. Koveshnikov, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich, born 1955, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, subprefect of the "Filevskiy Park" m/o [expansion unknown]; Moscow.
12. Venediktova, Galina Vladimirovna, born 1956, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, expert; Moscow.
13. Troshkin, Nikolay Nikitovich, born 1954, chief of a Russian Federation MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] directorate; Moscow.
14. Motorin, Mikhail Albertovich, born 1960, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, economist; Moscow.
15. Sanko, Nikolay Frantsevich, born 1947, scientific worker; Moscow.
16. Zhukov, Pavel Yevgenyevich, born 1958, member of the Russian Christian Democratic Union—New Democracy, entrepreneur; Moscow.
17. Kochkina, Yelena Viktorovna, born 1964, member of the Independent Women's Forum, scientific worker; Moscow.
18. Dadivanyan, Artem Konstantinovich, born 1939, head of department; Moscow.
19. Ponomarev, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, born 1948, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, worker; Moscow.
20. Smetanin, Vladimir Ivanovich, born 1946, dean of the Moscow Water Management and Reclamation Institute; Moscow.
21. Pavlov, Andrey Mikhaylovich, born 1960, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, scientific worker; Moscow.

Moscow Oblast

1. Babichev, Igor Viktorovich, born 1960, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, first deputy head of Khimkinskiy Rayon Administration; Khimki.
2. Pomazov, Vitaliy Vasilyevich, born 1946, member of "Memorial," editor of the newspaper SOVET; Serpukhov.
3. Boldyrev, Vladimir Gennadiyevich, born 1958, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation; Klimovsk.
4. Bondarev, Grigoriy Semenovich, born 1946, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, scientific worker; Podolsk.
5. Gaboyev, Vladimir Nikolayevich, born 1952, physician; Krasnogorsk.
6. Solodovnikov, Vladimir Vasilyevich, born 1959, member of the Russian Christian Democratic Union—New Democracy, journalist; Chekhov.
7. Gorbatova, Lidiya Andreyevna, born 1938, member of the Independent Women's Forum, city soviet deputy; Sergiyev Posad.
8. Zhukov, Andrey Olegovich, born 1959, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, chairman of the Lyubertsy City Soviet Finance and Budget Commission; Malakhovka settlement.
9. Akulov, Nikolay Vladimirovich, born 1959, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, employee; Khimki.
10. Samartsev, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, born 1954, ecologist; Moscow.

11. Abolin, Oleg Yuryevich, born 1953, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation and president of the National Association of European Federalists; Odintsovo.

12. Bozhkova, Yelizaveta Alekseyevna, born 1945, member of the Independent Women's Forum, chairman of the City Soviet Education and Culture Committee; Zhukovskiy.

Murmansk Oblast

1. Lebedev, Igor Aleksandrovich, born 1952, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, scientific worker; Murmansk.

2. Shtyleva, Lyubov Vasilyevna, born 1951, member of the Independent Women's Forum, docent at the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute; Murmansk.

Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast

1. Kosarikov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, born 1945, chairman of Nizhniy Novgorod City Soviet; Nizhniy Novgorod.

2. Ivanov, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, born 1954, deputy chairman of the City Soviet Standing Commission on the Economy; Nizhniy Novgorod.

3. Katkov, Nikolay Ivanovich, born 1937, chairman of the Oblast Soviet Standing Commission on the Environment; Nizhniy Novgorod.

Novosibirsk Oblast

1. Anufriyenko, Vladimir Feodosyevich, born 1936, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, scientific worker; Novosibirsk.

2. Matsokin, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, born 1947, scientific worker; Novosibirsk.

3. Malkov, Igor Olegovich, born 1953, lecturer; Novosibirsk.

4. Guseynov, Rafit Akhmedovich, born 1946, professor; Novosibirsk.

Orenburg Oblast

1. Dyundin, Vyacheslav Alekseyevich, born 1952, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, chief of department in the City Soviet; Orsk.

2. Zlotnikova, Tamara Vladimirovna, born 1951, member of the Russian Ecological Union, chairman of the Oblast Committee on the Environment and the Use of Natural Resources; Orenburg.

Orel Oblast

1. Tokar, Valeriy Dmitriyevich, born 1939, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, sociologist; Orel.

Penza Oblast

1. Goryachev, Valeriy Sergeyevich, born 1952, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, lawyer; Penza.

2. Ivanova, Linina Vasilyevna, born 1941, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, chief of department in the Oblast Administration; Penza.

Perm Oblast

1. Bederson, Dmitriy Leonidovich, born 1966, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, doctor; Perm.

2. Stratilatov, Boris Vasilyevich, born 1945, deputy director of the "Tochmash" Science and Production Association; Chaykovskiy.

3. Isayev, Yuriy Viktorovich, born 1969, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, lecturer; Perm.

4. Koroleva, Lyudmila Konstantinovna, born 1949, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, journalist; Perm.

5. Denisov, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, born 1950, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, lawyer; Perm.

Maritime Kray and Sakhalin and Kamchatka Oblasts

1. Glubokovskiy, Mikhail Konstantinovich, born 1948, scientific worker; Vladivostok.

2. Dmitriyev, Vadim Dmitriyevich, born 1935, chairman of an Oblast Soviet Standing Commission, geologist; Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy.

3. Zemtsov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, born 1948, scientific worker; Vladivostok.

Rostov Oblast

1. Lyutov, Igor Eduardovich, born 1961, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, assistant head of a rayon administration; Rostov-na-Donu.

2. Mayboroda, Aleksandr Olegovich, born 1957, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, entrepreneur; Rostov-na-Donu.

3. Bayburtyan, Vladimir Artemovich, born 1955, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, lecturer; Rostov-na-Donu.

4. Lagutov, Vladimir Viktorovich, born 1951, ecologist; Novocherkassk.

Samara Oblast

1. Gulin, Sergey Petrovich, born 1969, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, attorney; Kinel.

2. Ovchinnikov, Valeriy Gavrilovich, born 1942, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, chief specialist at the Property Management Committee; Samara.

3. Kondratyev, Aleksandr Vasilyevich, born 1964, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, construction engineer; Samara.

St. Petersburg

1. Artemyev, Igor Yuryevich, born 1961, chairman of the city soviet deputies' commission on ecology; St. Petersburg.

2. Drozdov, Viktor Aleksandrovich, born 1953, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, serviceman; St. Petersburg.

3. Nesterov, Yuriy Mikhaylovich, born 1945, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, scientific worker; St. Petersburg.

4. Lipovskaya, Olga Gennadiyevna, born 1951, director of the St. Petersburg Center for Gender Problems; St. Petersburg.
5. Nikiforenko, Aleksandr Vitalyevich, born 1949, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, deputy chairman of the committee for the management of state property; St. Petersburg.
6. Amosov, Mikhail Ivanovich, born 1959, chairman of the city soviet commission on land use; St. Petersburg.
7. Vinnikov, Aleksandr Yakovlevich, born 1945, deputy chairman of a city soviet commission; St. Petersburg.
8. Gubanov, Boris Sergeyevich, born 1944, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, city soviet deputy; St. Petersburg.
9. Arkhishin, Aleksandr Ivanovich, born 1949, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, lawyer; St. Petersburg.

Saratov Oblast
1. Sanatin, Vladimir Petrovich, born 1953, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, leading scientific associate at the Volga Personnel Center; Saratov.
2. Yastrebov, Denis Vladimirovich, born 1970, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, graduate student at the Saratov State Technical University Faculty of Economic Theory; Saratov.
3. Kondratyev, Konstantin Nikolayevich, born 1934, faculty chief at the Saratov Agriculture Institute; Saratov.
4. Sergun, Yelena Leonidovna, born 1959, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, lawyer; Saratov.
5. Kalinin, Igor Dmitriyevich, born 1948, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, oblast trade union committee chairman; Saratov.
6. Nikitin, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich, born 1951, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, entrepreneur; Saratov.

Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and Khabarovsk Kray
1. Dudkin, Sergey Petrovich, born 1947, cochairman of the Social Democratic Party of Yakutia; Yakutsk.
2. Loginov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, born 1949, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, chairman of the Yakutsk Trade Unions Association Executive Committee; Yakutsk.

Sverdlovsk Oblast
1. Martyushov, Sergey Nikolayevich, born 1954, scientific worker; Yekaterinburg.

North Ossetian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic]
1. Bidzhelov, Kazbek Mikhaylovich, born 1957, member of the Republican Party of North Ossetia, lawyer; Vladikavkaz.

Tambov Oblast
1. Protasov, Lev Grigoryevich, born 1938, chief of the Tambov Polytechnical Institute Faculty of Russian History and Law; Tambov.

Republic of Tatarstan
1. Rostovshchikov, Yuriy Dmitriyevich, born 1952, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, deputy chairman of a rayon soviet; Kazan.
2. Leontyev, Valeriy Borisovich, born 1952, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, deputy chairman of Kazan City Soviet; Kazan.
3. Rakhmatullin, Nail Khasanovich, born 1952, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, chairman of the board of a bank; Almetyevsk.

Tver Oblast
1. Sorokin, Aleksandr Sergeyevich, born 1952, chairman of a standing commission of the oblast soviet, ecologist; Tver.

Tula Oblast
1. Sladkikh, Lev Stepanovich, born 1947, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, entrepreneur; Shvartsevskiy settlement.
2. Polishchuk, Nikolay Petrovich, born 1952, deputy chief engineer at a geological enterprise [place not given].

Tyumen Oblast
1. Bubnov, Yuriy Semenovich, born 1940, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, deputy chairman of Yarkovskiy Rayon Soviet; Yarkovo village.
2. Samoylik, Viktor Aleksandrovich, born 1949, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, chief of the Tyumen Antimonopoly Administration; Tyumen.

Udmurt Republic
1. Shchekurin, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, born 1947, member of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Federation, office worker; Izhevsk.

Ulyanovsk Oblast
1. Zakharov, Leonid Yuryevich, born 1952, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, entrepreneur; Ulyanovsk.

Chelyabinsk Oblast
1. Seroshtanov, Viktor Grigoryevich, born 1953, lawyer; Magnitogorsk.
2. Bayev, Igor Aleksandrovich, born 1940, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, professor at Chelyabinsk State Technical University, Chelyabinsk.
3. Turbanov, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich, born 1951, member of the Republican Party of the Russian Federation, member of the Chelyabinsk City Soviet Economic Reform Commission; Chelyabinsk.
4. Popov, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, born 1948, doctor of economic sciences, professor; Chelyabinsk.
5. Baldin, Vladimir Mikhaylovich, born 1942, chief manager of the Chelyabinsk Universal Exchange, Chelyabinsk.
6. Mironova, Natalya Ivanovna, born 1946, oblast administration deputy head for ecology; Chelyabinsk.

Number of candidates nominated on the central list: 34.

Number of candidates nominated on the regional lists: 138.

Total number of candidates nominated for the federal electoral district from the "Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin Bloc" electoral association: 172.

Economic Program Detailed

LD1811222093 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1940 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Aleksandrova]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—The economic program of the Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin election bloc differs from that of the government in its approach to mechanisms of transition towards market-based economy, prominent economist Nikolay Petrakov running for a new parliament from the bloc told a news conference on Thursday.

Petrakov, economic aide to former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, labelled as a "deep delusion" and "deliberate propaganda" the conception disseminated by the mass media that the road to free-market economy advocated by "the Gaydar team" is the sole possible variant. He believes that "Yegor Gaydar did not understand the real situation in the country from the very beginning". According to Petrakov, the mechanisms moved by the International Monetary Fund "were elaborated to cure an ailing market economy, while our main task is to build a free market".

The main difference of the economic programme mapped out by the Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin bloc is that this programme assigns quite an active part to the state. "We believe the state should work to develop the market and to gradually transfer its functions to new market structures".

In Petrakov's mind, the government team still has no anti-inflation programme, while the bloc believes inflation should be fought by means of active investment policy aiming to amend "four deformations". The point at issue is a grave situation in the military industrial complex, where no real conversion is being carried out, in processing industries, where ineffectiveness causes great waste of resources, and in export sector, as well as upset economic links following the disintegration of the former Soviet Union.

The economist believes that the bloc should call upon its supporters to vote against the draft of a new Russian constitution. "Irrespective of the contents of the draft, the very procedures for its working out and adoption are in fact illegitimate", he stressed, adding that the draft gives sweeping powers to the president who will find himself above all branches of government.

Speaking about fears that without a united front reformists could lose to conservatives in many constituencies, another candidate, Vladimir Lukin, said the Yavlinskiy bloc was not going to conclude any pre-election accords. However, he believes that ambitions of candidates from one-seat constituences in localities should be "reduced to the minimum".

Gaydar Meets Bank Leaders; Both Sides 'Content'

PM1911134193 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 93 First Edition p 4

[Mikhail Berger commentary: "Bankers and 'Russia's Choice' Assure One Another of Mutual respect"]

[Text] Yegor Gaydar, leader of the "Russia's Choice" bloc, held a meeting with Russian bankers at the bloc's headquarters on Herzen Street.

The meeting was quite high powered. Many of Russia's major commercial banks took part in it to discuss problems of the development of the banking sector. Admittedly, some highly influential figures from the banking community did not take part in the first part of the meeting. But when they came toward the second, closed part of the meeting (the buffet) it became clear that there are no major political differences between them and those who had arrived earlier.

Although the meeting was being held in a party building, the "grand assembly" of bankers was held mainly because they were meeting with the deputy prime minister of the government with a direct bearing on the formation of economic policy.

With due respect to the leaders of the other blocs taking part in the elections, they have hardly managed to assemble such a large number of representatives of the banking elite. I doubt that a similar discussion was held with leaders of the "Cedar" Constructive-Ecological Movement, or the Agrarian Union. Not, at least, until any of them become premier or at any rate first deputy premier.

The bankers understand perfectly well that now is the best time to put their views and demands to the authorities who are hoping still to be in power after the elections. And the bloc which is campaigning for an influential role in the future parliament and government is ready to pay special attention to the representatives of those circles whose support it is counting on during the elections.

At the meeting three quite specific sets of questions were discussed: the role of the state in the development of the banking sector; the improvement of the system of settlements; and access for foreign banks to the Russian market.

The bankers, as usual, criticized the unfulfillable edicts of the president and instructions of the Central Bank and quite rightly accused the authorities of lacking a well-considered concept for the development of banking. They also proposed creating a banking council which would help to prevent the adoption of absurd decisions

in the credit sphere and help to form the legal basis for banking activity. Current banking legislation was described by one of the participants in the meeting as a "barbarians' constitution" consisting of two articles:
Article 1. The leader is always right.
Article 2. When the leader is not right—see Article 1.

As for giving foreign banks access to Russia, this question long ago moved from the realms of the purely professional to the political sphere. The majority of Russian bankers advocate if not the closure of the market then strictly limited access to it for foreign banks.

Recently, as is well known, the list of foreign banks which have been given a license to operate in Russia has grown considerably, and this greatly worries Russia's bankers. They believe that competition today will be too unequal and as a result the national economy will suffer.

Some time ago there was even a report which said that the bankers had threatened "Russia's Choice" with an election boycott unless its leaders in the government adopt measures to restrict foreign rivals. One of the main aims of the people gathered here, presumably, was to meet Gaydar face to face and see for themselves that he supports them on this issue.

Yegor Gaydar said that he sees no obstacles to the formation of a coordinating body to provide expert advice and promote the essential draft laws. He even offered some sound advice: Try to get as much done as possible in the "fledgling parliament" before the newly elected legislators have time to surround themselves with binding ties and outside interests.

He also gave an assurance that he is against an excessive liberalization of access for foreign banks, a remark which can only have earned the approval of his audience.

On the whole the impression created was that the sides were content with one another.

Gaydar Vows To Fulfill Campaign Promises

LD1911110993 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0759 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Nikolay Milov]

[Text] Ulyanovsk, November 19 (TASS)—"I do not give promises I cannot fulfill," Vice-Premier Yegor Gaydar said in an interview with the Ulyanovsk-based SIMBIRSKY KURIER newspaper on Friday, defining also the platform of the Russia's Choice Bloc in the election campaign for a Federal Assembly (new Russian parliament).

Describing the situation in industry, the first vice-premier noted: "The worst thing to do for this economic sector to destroy it completely is to set the task of making all factories work".

Gaydar instanced Ukraine which had set precisely this task. It paid everything to all, including those who did nothing. As a result, the industrial slump there is deeper than in Russia. "As soon as we start turning to common sense, we face the problem of industrial enterprises. But it can be resolved only one way: adaptation to new conditions, and the output of goods which enjoy demand."

Turning to the government's social policy, Gaydar said in the interview that the administration is now drafting a reform of family allowances, noting, however, that it is difficult to hope for a quick implementation of planned measures for social protection of low-income population.

"I believe we are unable to do this from January 1, 1994. We have no resources for the time being. However," he added, "we firmly intend to introduce a system of universal benefits to low-income population, to which all people with incomes below a specific level will be entitled.

"This is our general trend: family allowances, reforms of pensions, their updating and greater aid to senior pensioners who are over 65, as well as oriented aid to low-income families. We can really do this in future and can promise," the vice-premier stressed.

Civic Union Chief on Support for Rutskoy

MK1811153093 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 2

[Report by Indira Dunayeva under the "Class Struggle" rubric: "There Are Places Where Rutskoy Still Enjoys Some Support. Disgraced Vice President 'Helped' Civic Union Collect Signatures"]

[Text] In the view of the leaders of the Civic Union for Stability, Justice, and Progress electoral bloc, they may become the core of a political center in Russia. As for their campaign allies in one-mandate districts, they include first of all the Agrarian Party of Russia, which, unlike Civic Union, has a strong support base in rural districts, and the "Future of Russia-New Names" electoral bloc, which was formed from the outset as an allied association by Civic Union's youth organizations.

Oleg Rumyantsev, chairman of the Russian Social Democratic Center, said at the meeting [as published] that the Civic Union for Stability, Justice, and Progress has a genuine social base. It will draw support primarily from engineers, technicians, students, and youth.

When asked by your NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA correspondent whether Aleksandr Rutskoy will be able to continue his political career, Mr. Lipitskiy said: "Public opinion polls show that in a number of regions Rutskoy is maintaining a fairly high approval rating. Civic Union's raising of signatures was a success because this organization has been associated with Rutskoy. Whether in Lefortovo or in some other place, he will be a political star of the first order. Despite serious ordeals he will be able to leave his mark on Russian politics."

Civic Union Leader on Interparty Cooperation

LD1711202293 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1737 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] In one-mandate constituencies the Civic Union for Stability, Justice, and Progress (CU) will cooperate with the Agrarian Party and the Russia's Future—New Names bloc, leader of the Free Russia party Vasiliy Lipitskiy said at a news conference in Moscow Wednesday. He thinks that one of the CU's strong points was that it had no government ministers on its list because "there is no point in looking for ways to resolve the crisis together with the government and the top decision making body needs to be replaced."

Lipitskiy also thinks that "it is premature to say that Aleksandr Rutskoy's political career has ended." He said, in particular, that "in numerous regions of Russia the former vice president has not lost his appeal and that was one of the reasons why the collection of signatures in support of the Civic Union for Stability, Justice, and Progress was a success."

Another speaker at the news conference, Oleg Rumyantsev, head of the Russian Social Democratic Center, said that the overriding objective of the CU in the election was "to act as the nucleus of a political center." He thinks that President Boris Yeltsin tried to consolidate society by force while the CU wanted "a consolidation on the basis of a just policy, persuasion and partnership. This is the chief difference between the CU and the president's entourage."

Chairman of the Obnovleniye (Renewal) Union Executive Committee Viktor Mironenko, former first secretary of the Soviet Communist Youth League, emphasized that no matter how many voters will support the CU in December, "one of the election results is certain, a powerful political center is emerging in Russia which is supported by industrial, entrepreneurial, scientific and cultural interests."

Civic Union Predicts Voter Turnout, Breakdown

PM1811105793 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 17 Nov 93 p 1

[Report by Feliks Babitskiy under the "Election Chances" rubric: "Four Out of 7 Million Will Vote in Moscow, Civic Union Experts Predict"]

[Text] ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI has come into possession of a document prepared by a group of experts acting as consultants on Civic Union's election program. By comparing data from their own sociological polls in Russia's regions, its authors make the following prediction of the elections to the State Duma based on party lists:

"The Seaboard" (krays and oblasts having an outlet to the sea—an unbroken strip from Murmansk to Nakhodka plus Rostov, Krasnodar, and Astrakhan): Around one-half of the 10 million-plus voters (26 districts) will turn out. The majority of votes will be shared by "Russia's Choice," Yavlinskiy's bloc, and the Party of Russian Unity and Accord (most likely in that order).

Moscow: Around two-thirds (around 4 million) of 7 million will turn out. "Russia's Choice" and Yavlinskiy will share 3 million of these.

St. Petersburg (3.7 million) with the oblast (1.3 million): Around 3 million will turn out. "Russia's Choice" and Yavlinskiy will likewise share approximately 2 million of them.

Moscow Oblast (5.2 million): A little over 3 million will turn out. There is no clear leader. Based on party lists the aforementioned blocs have the best chance, but in single-seat districts the Party of Russian Unity and Accord and the Civic Union are clearly ahead of them (the first is clearly assisted by Governor Tyazhlov and the second by his first deputy, Dolgolaptev).

Nizhniy Novgorod (2.9 million): A turnout of around 2 million. Based on party lists Yavlinskiy is certain to win.

Urals (8.6 million): A turnout of over 6 million. The situation is currently unpredictable.

Siberia (18 million, 35 districts): Over 10 million will turn out. In a number of districts "Russia's Choice" will have a slight lead.

Yavlinskiy's will fare a little worse. The Russian Federation Communist Party will have a definite chance. The Party of Russian Unity and Accord, the Russian Movement for Democratic Reforms, and Civic Union will cross the 5-percent threshold. Agrarians will have some chance in the districts. There is no clear leader.

Central Chernozem (15 million, 29 districts): 10 million will turn out. "Russia's Choice" will be pushed into lower than third position. The Agrarian Party and the Russian Federation Communist Party have the best chance.

Non-Chernozem (8 million, 16 districts): A turnout of around 4 million. "Russia's Choice" will garner one-third of the votes. Bearing in mind the breakdown of votes in the districts, someone could push it into second place.

Middle Volga (12 million, 23 districts): A turnout of 7 million. The voting results are currently unpredictable.

In view of its size and extremely difficult language we have given an account of the document. Certain conclusions can be drawn from it. First, the Civic Union leadership rates its own chances in the 12 December elections extremely critically. Second, assuming that its experts are nonetheless correct regarding the campaign's future results, we are unlikely to get a breakdown of political forces in the new parliament that is fundamentally different from that in the former Supreme Soviet. Anyway, there is now less than a month to wait and then we shall see.

Opposition Denies Yeltsin Sentenced to Death

MK1911101093 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Nov 93 p 2

[Unattributed report under the "In Brief" rubric: "Moscow"]

[Text] Ivan Fedoseyev, member of the "Russian All-People's Union" board, during a news conference drew journalists' attention to the Russian Federation president's recent statement on television that under one of the latest decrees passed by the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, Boris Yeltsin and his family were sentenced to death by firing squad. "This is a blatant slander for which the author should be brought to justice in court," Ivan Fedoseyev said. Presently, a group of Russian Federation people's deputies filed a lawsuit against the Russian Federation president in the Frunzenskiy district court of Moscow seeking "the protection of their honor and dignity." The lawsuit was signed by Sergey Baburin, Lyudmila Bakhtiyarova, and Ivan Fedoseyev. The collection of signatures continues.

Kozyrev: Communists Can Succeed in Elections

LD1811150093 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1229 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Georgiy Shmelyov]

[Text] Dushanbe November 18 TASS—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev admitted that communists and other hard-line opposition movements can win a considerable number of votes at the upcoming parliamentary elections, but said this may occur because of election plunders of democrats as the communists do not enjoy a major social support.

"If the reds and browns get a considerable percentage of votes this would speak only about major mistakes on behalf of the democratic leaders," he told reporters before leaving Dushanbe on Thursday.

Kozyrev said that various polls and analyses held in Russia showed that communists did not enjoy a mass support in the country.

If they win enough votes "this would give a distorted reflection of the situation in the country, would testify to the weakness of democrats," the minister said.

Shokhin Holds News Conference on PRUC Policy

PRUC Prefers Social Programs

LD1811214893 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1940 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The Party of Russian Unity and Concord (PRUC) is "the most reformatory of all centrist movements and most centrist of reformist movements," Russian Vice Premier and one of the party's leaders Aleksandr Shokhin declared at a press conference on Thursday in Moscow. He runs for the deputies of the State Duma on the PRUC list in second place after the party's leader Vice Premier Sergey Shakhray.

According to Shokhin, now the government is to choose between the drive towards lower inflation (to 3-5% a month) and budget deficit (to 5-7% of GNP) and "those possible hearths of social tension which may appear in 1994 as a result of implementation of the anti-inflation policy.

The Party of Russian Unity and Concord deems it necessary "to depart from strict criteria of financial stabilization from time to time as it "is cheaper to spend money for social programs than later to spend much more on liquidate the social consequences of an anti-inflation policy," said Shokhin. In his words, "this is the major difference between the economic program of the PRUC and economic provisions of the bloc Russia's Choice."

"Now the main thing is to retain reforms and to continue them on the basis of the democratic process" and "it is necessary at least not to reduce the social base for reforms." Shokhin believes that "opinions of communists and left-wing radicals" should not prevail in the parliament and one must make every effort to ensure that "reformers do not even voice the desire to use the Pinochet methods... for the reforms to progress smoothly and accurately."

"We are not with Russia's Choice because we do not want the communists to win," he said.

Shokhin views of the Party of Russian Unity and Concord's support to the nomination of Viktor Chernomyrdin as the premier of the future government as one of the party's victories. In his opinion, Russia's Choice will make a statement on the above shortly because, as he said, it has understood that Yegor Gaydar's appearance in this post would be unrealistic."

Further on Shokhin News Conference

LD1811222193 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1538 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Pavel Kuznetsov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov—The Russian Unity and Accord Party (PRES) could become the nucleus of a coalition of the democratic majority in the future parliament, according to Russian Government Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin, who is a candidate for election to the State Duma from that party. At a news conference today, he said that such a majority would allow extreme points of view to be avoided and the reform process to be made more balanced.

In the opinion of Aleksandr Shokhin, PRES has already "won two rounds of the pre-election struggle." First, it was second in terms of the number of signatures collected. Second, the party, from the moment it was founded, has supported Viktor Chernomyrdin for the post of prime minister stressing that it is this candidate who should be supported by the State Duma. "Evidently, in a few days," the deputy prime minister said, "Russia's Choice will do the same."

Speaking about PRES's economic platform Aleksandr Shokhin noted that at present "it is cheaper to spend money resolving social tasks than tomorrow spend it on isolating the consequences of a social explosion." According to him hidden unemployment, for example, has now reached 6-7 million people. If this process "is unveiled" then individual regions of Russia will turn into areas of social disaster, and then the problems will have to be solved expending a lot more effort and resources.

Aleksandr Shokhin admitted that the state's financial policy has not always been sufficiently tough as is witnessed by the fact that the enterprises upon which on the whole economic growth depends have not received state credits. In this regard the deputy prime minister noted that such credits should first and foremost be received by those industries and enterprises which will ensure economic growth tomorrow. At the same time, he stressed, many kinds of state support should be channeled through commercial structures—banks and investment funds.

"Most important," Aleksandr Shokhin believes, "is to support the reforms within the framework of the democratic process. For this it is necessary that the social basis of the reforms should not be cut back and dissatisfaction with it not lead to leftist radicals and communists in parliament, while democrats should not be tempted to carry out reforms using Pinochetist methods."

The vice premier also called on the mass media not to forget that there is a broad spectrum of progressive centrist forces between "Russia's Choice" and the communists.

PRUC To Cooperate With Russia's Choice

LD1811213993 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1824 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] In the new parliament, the Party of Russian Unity and Concord (PRUC) intends to cooperate with democratic-oriented parties and blocs, namely Russia's Choice, the Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin bloc, and Russian Movement of Democratic Reforms, and is ready to form a parliamentary coalition with them, says the Party's statement on its political and pre-election tactics distributed on Thursday (leader Sergey Shakhray).

At the same time, the party does not exclude the possibility of cooperation with deputy factions in the parliament in cases of constructive positions of agreement.

The Party of Russian Unity and Concord sees Viktor Chernomyrdin as Russia's prime minister. The statement also underlined that "our colleagues in the pre-election coalition (Russia's Choice) were too hasty to place stakes on a new premier, not having studied the text of the constitution to be presented for nationwide voting. Election of a new parliament does not provide for formation of a new cabinet. According to the constitution, if it is adopted, the government resigns only under the provision that a new president is elected. That is why there will be no replacement of the government after December 12 elections, as there are no legal grounds for this.

In its pre-election struggle, the Party of Russian Unity and Concord gives priority to distant regions and advocates the idea of creating a true federalism and local self-management in Russia as the basis of its statehood. Federalism, the statement continues, provides for unification of all regions and simultaneous decentralization of power, and maximum independence of constituent members, but only to that extent which would not lead to the elimination of a single state.

The Party of Russian Union and Concord maintains closest contacts with the North Caucuses, Western Siberia, and Russia's North-West. The party has strong party organizations in Moscow and other large cities, where it hopes to receive substantial support.

Ostankino Election Coverage Plans Outlined

PM1811135193 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 93 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Gennadiy Shipitko, deputy chairman of the Russian Ostankino state television and radio company, by Robert Minasov; place and date not given: "Join the Line for Airtime!"]

[Text] Your ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA correspondent talks with Gennadiy Shipitko, deputy chairman of the Russian "Ostankino" state television and radio company.

[Minasov] Gennadiy Ivanovich, how will "Ostankino" begin the election campaign, or has it begun already?

[Shipitko] If you have in mind the president's edict and also the decrees and directives of the Central Electoral Commission, then in accordance with them as of 12 November our work assumed two directions: statements by parties and blocs and by candidate deputies personally. Incidentally, the all-Russian state television and radio companies, apart from the second channel, and the regional companies must work with candidates.

[Minasov] In what form?

[Shipitko] Various forms: debates, appeals, statements. Until 20 November inclusive we will supply time for payment—by the minute—at up to 740,000 rubles [R] for television and R100,000-154,000 for radio depending on the day. The closer to election day, the more expensive time will be. A bloc or party buys time for itself and gives an account of what it considers necessary, but here the president's edict bans the dissemination of information which does not accord with reality and which discredits the honor, dignity, and professional reputation of candidates or their agents and voters. Administrative sanctions are envisaged for violating these rules. The most complex cases will be examined by the information arbitration tribunal.

If a journalist takes part in television debates he does not have the right to comment on the statements of those taking part in the debate or on a candidate's speech, in other words to state his own position. His task is to ensure for those taking part in the program favorable conditions for expressing their views.

So far there are not many customers for paid time on "Ostankino." Before 12 November only two blocs had bought time from us: "Russia's Choice" bought 15 minutes and the "Civic Union for Stability, Justice and Progress" bought 30 minutes. It must be said that the time for broadcasts has been strictly set—on television it is free from 2140 through 2210, on radio from 0700 to 0730 ("Mayak") and from 2030 to 2100 ("Mayak"), with the morning section of time a repeat, for radio-1 it is 0700 to 0730, and 1900 to 1930 in the evening. Time will be offered free from 22 November.

[Minasov] Who will decide on the sequence?

[Shipitko] We had to wrack our brains over this until we thought of the most banal method. After all anyone would be very eager to broadcast on the final day of the election campaign. To whom should preference be given? We decided the matter simply: Let lots be cast for the order.

On 16 November we gathered together representatives of all 13 political parties and blocs at the Central Electoral Commission and cast lots. And on 10 December we intend to give 5-10 minutes each to the representatives of all blocs and parties at the same time for television debates.

To avoid all kinds of talk about our prejudice and lack of objectivity we created a special working group which is elaborating television coverage procedures for the election campaign. Incidentally, I head this group. It includes representatives of ITA and the directors' boards of other studios and radio companies. Each day the working group will time all speeches, both paid and unpaid, so that there are no accusations later that we gave one person more time and another less. All video and audio recordings will be kept safe for the entire period of the Federal Assembly to be elected.

Our aim is to give all blocs and parties an equal amount of time to express themselves.

[Minasov] Gennadiy Ivanovich, it is no secret that the blocs and parties include many people who like sticking labels on their opponents...

[Shipitko] Direct broadcasting makes it impossible to break off a program. There would be a noisy scandal if we did. We are counting on the decency and good behavior of those taking part in these programs. They must know the rules of the "game" in accordance with normative documents. In addition before the actual start of the program we suggest that those taking part familiarize themselves once again with our conditions. In addition there is the information arbitration court which has been granted specific powers, right up to penalizing offenders.

I must stress once again that we plan a cycle of programs to supplement those given to blocs and parties. A number of studios intend to describe the political situation in Russia and the electoral system. We intend to devote a whole cycle of programs to the draft Constitution submitted to the 12 December referendum. We have paid particular attention to the chapters of the draft which are giving rise to contradictory opinions. Television viewers will be addressed by eminent attorneys, legal experts, and political scientists who will try to answer the following question: What will the new Constitution give society as a whole and each citizen?

TV Official Urges Ignoring Shakhray's Party

MK1911095093 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Nov 93 p 2

[Unattributed report from the "In Brief" column under the "Moscow" rubric]

[Text] As POSTFACTUM's correspondent learned from employees at the Ostankino TV and Radio Company, a few days ago company Chairman Vyacheslav Bragin issued verbal instructions "not to notice Sergey Shakhray and the Party of Russian Unity and Accord." This primarily refers to the Rezonans studio which, under an earlier written order from Vyacheslav Bragin, was tasked with conducting the election campaign. As is known, Vyacheslav Bragin and also Kirill Ignatyev and Leonid Radzikhovskiy (chief editor of the Rezonans studio) are included in the Russia's Choice bloc's federal slate.

Ostankino Head Withdraws Election Candidacy

LD1811165293 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Nov 93

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Following the arbitration court's criticism of several media heads for taking part in the election campaign as candidates while occupying senior posts, Vyacheslav Bragin, the chairman of our television company, has announced his decision to withdraw his candidacy from the federal list of candidates to the State Duma.

Petersburg TV Hikes Price of Campaign Air Time

MK1811144093 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian No. 80, 18 Nov 93 (Signed to press 17 Nov) p 2

[Boris Averyanov report from St. Petersburg under the "Elections" rubric: "Petersburg TV: Time To Earn Money. A Minute of Agitation Air Time Costs 600,000 Rubles"]

[Text] The price of one minute of air time for candidates wishing to show off on Petersburg television has gone up from 300,000 to 600,000. This was advised by Yelena Koloyarova, coordinator of the "Petersburg" election television program and chief editor of the "Publicist" main editorial board, at a meeting of journalists and politicians in Smolnyy. According to her, the Association of Independent Professionals has already bought air time, and the people of Petersburg will soon be offered pre-election tapes with formulas of saving Russia "from Petr Filippov."

The time for making big money on TV will, however, end soon, and beginning 22 November candidates will not have to pay money to appear on Peterburg television. Paid-for campaigning will be replaced by daily broadcasts featuring all potential people's choices from 1955 to 2040 in pairs and one by one (20 minutes per head). Something of this sort is also expected on Petersburg radio, where candidates will address radio audiences from 1910 to 1955, also beginning 22 November.

All candidates are equal for St. Petersburg Television, but some are "more equal" than others. For example, those city fathers who are running for the State Duma do not have to pay money at all should they deem it necessary to share their plans with the voters, or simply have a heart-to-heart talk.

The rest of the field may take comfort in the fact that beginning on 22 November, Petersburg journalists will be banned from making any comments regarding the upcoming elections. As for the current price list for candidates, Mrs. Koloyarova had glad tidings for those gathered: "I am not certain that 600,000 rubles per minute is the limit, and the price will go up soon."

Muscovites Urge Politicians To Reveal Income

MK1911102093 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Nov 93 p 2

[Unattributed report under the "In Brief" rubric: "Moscow"]

[Text] Nukzar Betaneli's Independent Parliamentary Sociology Institute has conducted a poll among Muscovites to find out whether they think it is necessary for all political leaders to reveal their personal income to the public. Judging from the responses, it is clear that 65 percent of those polled believe that political figures should publish such income statements, only 17 percent think they should not, and 18 percent do not know. It is well known that Sergey Shakhray was the first among Russia's current political leaders to have made public his income statement.

New Party Holds Congress, Urges National Unity

LD1911145893 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1154 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Pavel Kuznesov]

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS—"It is necessary to do away with our society's division into 'democrats' and 'patriots', and to establish national unity," organisers of a new all-Russia movement—the Congress of Civic Concord—told a press conference here today. In their opinion, only a united society will be able to carry out the reforms and launch the country on a new spiral of historic development. The congress includes representatives from public and religious organisations, higher schools, scientific institutions, managers, businessmen and bankers.

One of the leaders of the movement, Abdulla Mikitayev, chairman of the commission for citizenship affairs under the president, noted that in addition to activities within Russia, the congress would also strive to restore the trust that used to exist among the peoples of the former USSR. "Moreover," he noted, "the movement will cooperate with ethnic Russians abroad, and will help shape a state policy of support to the Russian-speaking population." Mikitayev stressed that the congress did not pursue the purpose of eventually turning into a party. "We are a supra-party structure, called upon to help form a civic society," he stated.

Taking the floor next, Metropolitan of Volokolamsk and Yuryev Pitirim noted that the idea of peace and concord could be found in all the principal scriptures on the key religious confessions. "Therefore," he stated, "representatives of all the main religious confessions of Russia are taking part in the work of the congress."

Media Issues

ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA Suspends Production

PM1811175393 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Nov 93 First Edition p 1

["Open Letter to Russian Federation Finance Minister B.G. Fedorov": "The Newspaper Has Been Stopped"]

[Text] Mr. Minister!

We are informing you and our readers that we have been forced to suspend production of ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA. You know the reason.

We are reminding the readers. Under the Russian President's Edict No. 1400 of 21 September 1993 and your own decree No. 963 of 23 September 1993 the government became the founder of ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA and assumed, of course, not only the rights but also the obligations enshrined in the corresponding contract.

You, Mr. Minister, as a most active campaigner for market relations, must be aware that the most rigorous fulfillment of contractual obligations is one of the cornerstones on which that market itself is based. However, that does not prevent you from ignoring not only the aforementioned postulate but also the government's urgent instructions No. VSh-P5-35123 of 8 October 1993 and VCh-P5-36493 of 22 October 1993.

In other words, Premier V.S. Chernomyrdin and First Deputy Premier V.F. Shumeyko are demanding in accordance with the contract that finance based on the editorial office estimates for the fourth quarter of the current year be made available. The Ministry of the Press is doing its utmost to find financial scraps to meet the old debts (at the time of the newspaper's transfer to the Council of Ministers' jurisdiction, those debts were 821.46 million rubles [R]), but the Finance Ministry is calmly conducting a survvial test here.

You, Mr. Minister, as a professional marketeer, know just as well as we do that nowadays paper is not issued for free, newspapers are not printed for free, even phone calls are not free. The editorial office's debts for paper already issued have reached R400 million and the printing house's debts have passed R200 million. In six cities ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA is no longer being printed on several days. The "Pressa" publishing house stopped producing the newspaper today. By the laws of the Russian Federation and the laws of the market our contractors are right.

But there is also the right of almost 800,000 subscribers! The Russian Council of Ministers, as the founder of the newspaper, owes it to them to deliver all the copies for which they have paid in advance, and the government will have to pay this debt come what may.

Once again, this is according to the laws of the Russian Federation and the laws of the market.

[Signed] Chief Editor N. Polezhayeva
General Director P. Gurin.

Military and Space Issues

Grachev Visits Strategic Missile Troops

LD1911120493 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0435 GMT 19 Nov 93

[From the "Slavyanka" program of the Russian Defense Ministry]

[Text] Russian Defense Minister Army General Pavel Grachev is making a three-day tour of strategic missile troops. He will visit several subunits. One must suppose that it is not inspection tasks that will be tackled, so much as the problems of ensuring the normal functioning of that branch of the armed forces and ensuring good living and service conditions for the strategic missile troops.

Marines Celebrate Anniversary Despite Shortages

PM1811165193 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Nov 93

[By M. Voznesenskiy and A. Savelyev; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] [Vosnesenskiy over video of troops marching] For the first time, Russia's marines are celebrating their anniversary. It is 288 years since these troops were founded by edict of Peter the Great. Ever since then the marines—with their motto: Water won't drown us, and fire won't burn us—have been an example of spirited naval courage and combat skill. The Pacific Ocean Division is the largest amphibious landing combined unit in Russia, and it is famous far beyond the bounds of the city of Vladivostok. Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Ethiopia, South Yemen—all of these are locations where international duty was carried out. Whatever we may think of this now, nowhere was the honor of the Pacific Ocean Division sullied. Now a new type of mission has emerged—the protection of Russia's commercial shipping.

Though to a lesser extent, the marines are also experiencing the shortages currently dogging the Army, the most important one being the shortage of people, but a career in the marines is not for the fainthearted, and the drafts of recent years have not been awash with guys of the requisite build, although there are more than enough applicants wanting to do their service here. [Video shows festivities in Vladivostok to mark anniversary of marines, training sessions, hardware, warships.]

Army Recruitment of Women 'Not a Bad Thing'

PM1911134393 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 2000 GMT 13 Nov 93

[Video report from Vladimir by S. Muravkin and V. Yevstigneyev; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] [Muravkin] In the glorious times of Nadezhda Durova [first Russian woman officer], a woman in the army was a major exception, which confirmed the rule that military service was a man's job. Now everything is changing. The current fiasco as regards the draft means that shortfalls in manpower acquisition are increasingly being made up by representatives of the fairer sex. Currently 23,000 women serve in the Russian Army. For comparison's sake, there are 224,000 women in the U.S. Army. So there is an example to emulate. The women in uniform have a much higher sense of responsibility than their male colleagues. Their meticulousness and neatness are much to the point. They don't drink, smoke, or chase after women. Their perceptions of a career are much more flexible. Not a bad thing for the service in times of great changes. [video shows women at fire practice and other duties]

Gorizont Communications Satellite Launched

LD1811150593 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1446 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] At 1655 today the Russian Military Space Forces launched a "Gorizont" communications satellite from Baykonur cosmodrome by means of a "Proton" carrier rocket. An ITAR-TASS correspondent was told this at the press center of the Russian Military Space Forces.

Satellite in Geostationary Orbit

LD1911150793 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1139 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS stringer Semen Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov—The Gorizont communications space vehicle launched yesterday for the Russian Federation Communications Ministry by Russia's Military Space Forces (MSF) from the launch pad of the 81st sector of the Baykonur Cosmodrome has been placed in geostationary orbit. An ITAR-TASS correspondent was told at the MSF press center that the satellite had been placed in orbit with the following parameters: period of revolution—23 hours 19 minutes; orbital inclination—01 degree 23 minutes; apogee—35,087.9 km; perigee 35,036.6 km. Calculated permanent location—130 degrees east.

Economic Issues

Yeltsin Restricts Foreign Bank Activities

LD1811175793 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1720 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin signed a decree on Thursday [18 November] regulating the activity of foreign and joint banks with the participation of non-residents in Russia.

The decree stipulates that the list of operations performed in accordance with the licence issued by the Central Bank of Russia to foreign banks and their subsidiaries, as well as joint banks with more than 50 per cent of their funds owned by nonresidents which have not begun servicing residents of the Russian Federation as of November 15, 1993 and which received their licences after this date, shall be temporarily, up to January 1, 1996, reduced to operations with juridical and private persons who are not residents of the Russian Federation.

The decree comes into effect from the day it is published.

Yeltsin Sends Message to Agriculture Workers

LD1911112393 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0910 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (ITAR-TASS)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin sent a message of greeting today to those working in the Russian agriculture and processing industry on their professional holiday, the president's press service has reported.

"Thanks to your selfless efforts and despite the economic crisis, Russian shops and markets have a sufficient range of products and the processing enterprises have home-grown agricultural raw materials," the message stresses. "In the not too distant future, Russia will be able to fully provide itself with bread and to give up grain imports for the first time over the last decades. But all this is not a cause for complacency. We have quite a few complex problems, and we must solve them if we want Russia to become a modern and prospering state."

Boris Yeltsin noted that the last years of the 20th century has been very cruel towards the Russian village. Millions of solid farms have been ruined, and the church has been expelled from the villages. The century-long experience of the peasant has been replaced with rigid party directives. But despite all these losses, the main thing has been saved—people's enthusiasm for work on land. He expressed the confidence that private ownership of land would become a firm basis for Russians returning to the land and for Russian villages reviving. "Any efficient form of economic activity deserves support and will get it," the Russian president remarked.

Fedorov Scores Inflation as Worst Form of Tax

PM1811165993 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 3

[Article by Boris Fedorov: "Money Supply—the Opium of the National Economy"]

[Text] It was G.Ya. Sokolnikov, the first USSR people's commissar for finance and one of the founding fathers of the financial stabilization of the twenties, who once suggested that the slogan "money supply is the opium of the national economy" be hung outside the All-Russian Council of the National Economy. Today it hangs at the building of the Russian Finance Ministry.

In my opinion, no one needs to prove any more that the growth of prices, that is inflation, is a universal evil. It is that problem which worries people far more than the general indicators of the decline in production volumes. Back in the twenties the bolsheviks had the wisdom to turn off the money supply tap and the country quite quickly achieved a stable currency which became the basis of the economic upturn.

Unfortunately, there are very many people who learn nothing from history. Now the new "red economic managers" are setting financial stabilization off against the interests of industry and the population, which is either a lie for purely political purposes or else naivety and delusion.

Increasing the money supply achieves nothing. On the contrary, it takes away the last thing that people have. If there is a fixed quantity of goods, increasing the money supply means quite simply that money loses value and prices rise. If we increase pensions by issuing money we are consciously taking money away from teachers. If we give them some we are taking it away from the miners. To put it simply, increasing the money supply (which equals inflation) is the worst form of taxation on enterprises, citizens, and the state. Closing our eyes to that fact is senseless and even criminal.

The stability of the currency is always the starting point of boosting the economy and raising people's living standard. Inflation must be combated. It is well known how to do that. No one in the world has yet invented a better method than reducing the budget deficit by cutting expenditure, increasing revenue, and tightening money and credit policy.

These simple methods are extremely painful but are of fundamental significance. The call to increase expenditure by increasing the money supply is tantamount to treating a patient with narcotics instead of medicine. Should we, then, apply the poison of money supply to an organism which is returning to health?

Fedorov Attacks Central Bank's Shortcomings

PM1911111193 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 19 Nov 93 p 3

[Article by Russian Finance Minister Boris Fedorov: "'Quiet' Sabotage Will Wreck Russia: Central Bank's 'Reformist' Balance Is Very Much in the Red"]

[Text] To be frank, I did not set out to analyze in detail our Central Bank's activity over the past year. For that one would need to have at least the full set of documents capable of shedding light on the real reasons for the adoption of various decisions. In that case, it would surely be more accurate to talk not so much of the reasons for adopting measures as of the reasons for the failure to adopt measures, which had long been urgent and which had the potential if not to improve then at least to alleviate some of the financial difficulties of the transitional period.

I was, however, prompted to take up my pen and try to present a balance of the Central Bank's work over the past year by Mr. Gerashchenko's statement that although he regularly attends Council of Ministers sessions he has not managed to find out whether the government has any kind of economic program.

I am not going to refer the esteemed chairman of the Central Bank to the decisions of the full [bolshoy] Council of Ministers in August or even remind him of our joint statements on the prospects for economic policy in May and November. That is not the point. I fully concede that the government has made quite a few tactical errors and was not consistent enough in the matter of economic recovery. For that it fully deserves the criticism both from the right and the left. So perhaps the millions of Russians should be grateful to the wise leadership of the Central Bank and to Mr. Gerashchenko in person, who did everything in their power to make life in this country at least a little bit easier.

I shall try to present a more comprehensive list of that department's "achievements" in the field of financial stabilization and the strengthening of our currency. The brightest jewel here, of course, is the exchange of 1961-1992 issue banknotes. I am not going to talk about such trivial matters as the unpreparedness of the savings banks, the many hours spent waiting in line, and other shortcomings. After the similarly organized exchange of 1991 this is no longer all that important. It was perfectly possible to ignore people's feelings. Still less am I going to recall how the inflations indicator took off in August because of the influx of "worthless money" from the former USSR republics.

There is something else which troubles me more than that. Fine, even if the Central Bank acted in an uncivilized way and dealt a surprise blow to our neighbors, it was pursuing a noble aim after all—to revive the ruble and save Russia's raw material wealth. It would not have mattered if Mr. Gerashchenko had not immediately started talking about the need to issue new cash funds to the republics and even gave them a firm pledge on this.

To tell the truth, I failed to get a comprehensible answer to my question: On what grounds, for example, did the Central Bank issue 50 billion rubles [R] in new notes to Uzbekistan ? It could not have been as credit, as Mr. Gerashchenko stated, because we have joint protocols which clearly set out all the sums involved. And then the Central Bank very zealously advocates the unification of the monetary systems of the states of the so-called new ruble zone. But unlike the government's position, it proposes beginning this process straight away with the issue of cash. Not with noncash resources, you will note, but with cash. In that case what was the point of carrying out the exchange if two weeks later the Central Bank began talking about the need to return to the system which had existed prior to 25 July?

What other "services" rendered to the people by the Central Bank are most memorable? Most likely, the attack on the small banks with a maximum incorporation capital of R100 million. Of course, there has long been a need to establish order in the work of the commercial banks—no one disputes that. But why take as your point of departure the banks' incorporation capital? The criterion should be the correlation between capital and the volume of dealings.

In my view the destruction of the "Cash Union" [kassovyy soyuz] by the Central Bank leadership was absolutely unwarranted. The bankers tried to create a harmonious system of automatic reciprocal settlements which over 300 banks belonged to, the Central Bank promised them its patronage, gave them guarantees, and then at the end of September effectively scuppered this initiative.

But then, unexpectedly, Mr. Gerashchenko urgently ordered the issue of licenses to five major foreign banks to conduct operations in Russia. Undoubtedly, creating competition in the banking sphere is beneficial and as practice shows the customers always gain from it. But the haste in the adoption of this decision is incomprehensible especially given the absence of a well considered concept with no thought for the negative consequences. Perhaps I am wrong but the impression is created that this move was dictated solely by political reasons.

bearing in mind that the majority of the commercial banks support "Russia's Choice."

As for the Central Bank's other decisions in the credit and monetary sphere, I would venture to assert that one way or another they were all adopted in response to prompting or pressure from the Finance Ministry. To save on space I shall list only the most important of those decisions: The raising of the interest rate for Central Bank credits, the establishment of quarterly credit quotas, and the elimination of subsidized (soft) loans.

Back at the end of March we proposed changing the procedure governing the compulsory sale of hard currency but that was not put into effect until 1 July. The same applies to the measures to prohibit cash settlements in foreign currencies. The Finance Ministry insisted on introducing those restrictions as early as 1 October but the Central Bank for reasons known only to itself decided to prolong this patently absurd situation for another two months.

I do not want to lecture anyone or explain what the Central Bank has to do in a normal country. But to understand the picture better this is clearly necessary. The state bank's main function is to carry out a monetary and credit policy aimed at protecting the ruble and bringing down inflation. Is our Central Bank coping with that task? I rather think not.

Next, the Central Bank should be the bank of the government; that is, it should serve its needs. Commentary here is superfluous, in my opinion, if you bear in mind that we are forced to create an exchequer and enlist the cooperation of the commercial banks.

The Central Bank is the "banks' bank." Its duty is to organize a normal refinancing system for the commercial banks and deal only with them, not directly with industrial enterprises and agriculture. No one has ever heard anything about the market mechanism of replenishing the assets of commercial banks and the exchange of securities. On the other hand, for two years now [Deputy Chairman of the Central Bank] Mr. Khandruyev has been telling us about credit auctions and other useful things.

The Central Bank exercises currency control. Perhaps the flight of capital abroad has stopped in our country or perhaps at least one store if not more has been closed down for refusing to accept Russian rubles as payment? What has been done in our country at all in the sphere of currency control since the adoption of the corresponding law almost one year ago? Nothing, I am afraid.

The Central Bank exercises banking oversight. This is totally ludicrous even to mention: Thirty Central Bank employees pretend that they are monitoring the activity of 1,800 commercial banks. While 99 enterprises out of 100 used to complain about delayed account settlements, they still do so. But in reality sanctions have not been applied to a single bank.

But what disturbs me most of all is the political stance of the Central Bank leadership and of Mr. Gerashchenko himself. I am not talking about his support for the decisions of the notorious State Committee for the State of Emergency. I am troubled by something else. It is not impossible that if the ex-deputies and gunmen had not received cash in the House of the Soviets there could have been considerably fewer casualties. It is hard to believe that Mr. Gerashchenko was unaware that on 22 and 24 September the Central Bank Main Administration for Moscow issued money from the accounts of an organization which had officially ceased to exist on 21 September. It is also characteristic that while declaring their political neutrality the Central Bank and its chairman have been openly expressing solidarity with some political forces and flagrantly attacking others. In that sense their position is absolutely clear—back to developed socialism, to the good old days when the State Bank leadership did not need to think either about monetary policy or currency policy.

As we can see, there are far more questions than clear answers. I, as finance minister, cannot be satisfied with the level of interaction that we now have with the Central Bank. The deliberate and the unperceived slowing down of economic transformations by the Central Bank and the constant friction between the country's leading financial institutions are having an adverse effect on the general course of the reforms. I should like to reemphasize for the uninitiated that we do not have, have not had, and could not have a tight monetary-credit policy under Mr. V.V. Gerashchenko. So I would ask you to address your complaints about the failures of the fight against inflation to the person responsible for them who talks so much and so strangely about production and the budget instead of carrying out his real functions.

I have already stated repeatedly and am prepared to repeat now that our conflict is not personal. It is deeper than that and is based on a differing understanding of the approaches to the process of financial stabilization and the strengthening of the national currency. If we do not learn to "sing the same tune" and do not feel that we are members of the same team, many of our economic promises will remain nothing more than empty words.

Finance Minister Announces Founding New Bank

AU1811140793 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Nov 93 p 17

[Report by "hst": "DM500 Million in Loans to Medium-Sized Companies"]

[Text] Frankfurt, 17 Nov—In Frankfurt Russian Finance Minister Boris Fedorov announced the founding of a "Russian Medium-Sized Industry Bank" for 1994. Its primary task is the granting of long-term investment loans to private medium-sized companies. In addition, the Medium-Sized Industry Bank is to support the financing of imports of investment goods and the restructuring of privatized companies. Taking the methods of the Reconstruction Loan Corporation (KfW) as an example, the loans are to be granted via Russian business banks.

"The 10,000 privatized companies in Russia need capital and investments. Even though our banking system has become rather large with 1,800 institutes, the Russian business banks are so far not granting long-term investment loans, but only provide short-term financing, if at all," Fedorov said, justifying the establishment of the bank. This can be explained by the high inflation rate and the Russian banks' lack of experience with financing and risk. The Medium-Sized Industry Bank is to live up to international requirements and is to advance the Russian banking system as a whole, since technical and personnel standards will be set as targets. The initiative for the founding of the Medium-Sized Industry Bank goes back to German Finance Minister Theo Waigel. Proceeding from the basic concept of the Russian Finance Ministry, drafts for the bank's statute and business plan were worked out in cooperation with the KfW and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

"Already next year the Russian Medium-Sized Industry Bank will finance its first projects," Fedorov said. The initial stock capital is 15 billion rubles, which is about 25 million German marks [DM], to be provided by the Russian Finance Ministry. During a first stage, up to DM500 million could be granted in loans. The medium-sized industry fund of DM500 million, which was planned at the G-7 meeting, is not supposed to merge with the Medium-Sized Industry Bank for the time being. The fund, which is financed by the EBRD and by the G-7 at 50 percent each, is to grant loans to the medium-sized companies parallel to the bank.

The Russian finance minister said that the question of longer- term rescheduling of the foreign debts of the former Soviet Union, which are estimated at DM44 billion, has not been discussed with Western creditor banks. However, Russia is willing to pay the promised DM850 million to the Western creditor banks. He was evasive when asked about a potential recourse by Western creditor banks on foreign assets of the former Soviet Union. First of all, it must be clarified who is the actual borrower, Fedorov stated.

Fuel, Energy Ministry Opposes Fast Privatization

LD1811153893 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1359 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Igor Ivantsov]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—The Russian Fuel and Energy Ministry opposes the fast rate of privatisation of the industry planned by the State Property Managing Committee, tries to keep it down and wants to play a bigger role in the process, according to a deputy minister.

Aleksandr Samusev told reporters on Thursday that privatisation of the industry is going slower than planned because of the different approaches to the problem. "Without doubting the priority of the State Property Managing Committee in solving strategic aims of privatisation, the leadership of the Fuel and Energy Ministry believes the committee is somewhat speeding up the denationalisation of the industry which can destabilise it in general", he said.

The ministry also wants to play a bigger role in the process. "The leadership of the fuel and energy complex should more actively participate in drafting the main guidelines of floating capital of the industry", Samusev said.

The ministry believes it inadmissible that it has been practically denied the possibility to influence decisions in the sphere, he added.

The privatisation of the fuel and energy complex should not be sweeping, but planned and organised. Control over that part of the joint stock capital which remains in the hands of the state for three years should be used to guarantee stability of the industry against setbacks which are inevitable during privatisation, according to the deputy minister.

During the three years it will be possible to find efficient ways of disposing of the state property in conditions of a market economy, he said and explained that the ways include the creation of a market of securities of the industry which will alow to determine the real price of its shares.

Regional Affairs

Yeltsin Attends Tula Airborne Forces Exercise

PM1811151393 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 1

[Aleksandr Pelts and Anatoliy Stasovskiy report: "Tula Airborne Troops Demonstrate That Army Is Capable of Defending Russian Citizens"]

[Text] During his 16-17 November trip to Tula Oblast, which KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already reported, Russian President Boris Yeltsin and his entourage visited Tula's "Shtamp" Plant. Three years ago this recently "off-limits" enterprise was occupied with multiple rocket launchers. Now the plant has virtually lost its military order.

Despite the complex situation ushered in by the start of conversion, the defense industry plant collective has been able within the space of two years to switch fully to civilian output. And, according to ITAR-TASS correspondents, it is trading vigorously on the world market.

While the Russian president was familiarizing himself with the current production facility and the output manufactured by the plant for various sectors of the national economy, defense industry specialists voiced the idea that Russia should not stop selling popular military hardware and arms on the world market. It was pointed out that Tula has great potential for manufacturing this output and these products and could provide the country with a steady hard-currency profit.

Discussion of conversion problems continued during the afternoon of 16 November at a meeting of the heads of administrations of Russian Federation oblasts and regions.

"Conversion should not be detrimental to the country's defense capability," Boris Yeltsin said at the meeting. He also pointed out that next year civilian output will represent two-thirds of defense sectors' total production. At the same time the Russian president stressed that the course, level, and pace of conversion in Russia as a whole cannot be cause for satisfaction: Around 400 of the country's enterprises have not yet begun implementing conversion programs. As for prospects for the work of defense complex enterprises, it was announced at the meeting that the intention is to roughly double defense budget appropriations for research and development.

The meeting's participants also broached the question of the arms trade. In this connection Boris Yeltsin noted that "one of the main tasks is to gain a firm footing on the world arms market." According to him, it is necessary to constantly think also about one's own defense, "to elaborate promising areas and support them so as not to lag behind the United States and other countries."

The second day of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Tula Oblast was devoted to servicemen's problems. Along with Army General Pavel Grachev and other members of the government and the administration heads the president visited the training center of the Tula Guards' Airborne Division. The guardsmen have on several occasions over the last few years carried out special government missions in Sumgait, Tbilisi, Baku, and Fergana, they have been part of the peacekeeping forces in the Dniester region, and they evacuated the Russian Embassy from besieged Kabul. Over 600 of the large unit's officers and warrant officers took part in combat operations in Afghanistan. It was this division that first formed the UN peacekeeping battalion now in Yugoslavia. The Tula airborne troops' military training is rated highly by the foreign military delegations which are frequent visitors to the division.

A demonstration tactical exercise took place at the training center 17 November. During this exercise a reinforced airborne assault company rehearsed an airborne landing and the capture and defense of a theoretical enemy's airfield, and secured the landing of the main assault forces.

Before the exercise began military pilots demonstrated their proficiency. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA was told by the Russian Air Force Press Center that an aviation grouping numbering a total of around 60 aircraft was enlisted to provide support for the airborne troops' actions. In addition to transport and front-line aviation, combat-training missions were performed by Tu-22M3 long-range bombers, Tu-95MS and Tu-160 strategic missile carriers, an airborne command post, and an A-50 airborne early warning and control system. Then airborne troops personnel, combat hardware, and sportsmen from the Central Parachute Club made a drop onto the training area.

after rehearsing the tactical mission of defending the airfield the airborne troops demonstrated the company's fire capabilities. All categories of standard-issue arms were fired over the maximum range.

The third training location the Russian president and his entourage visited was the reconnaissance zone [polosa razvedchikov]. Here the Tula airborne troops demonstrated not only their fighting skills but also their reliable moral and psychological training and sound skills for operating in the extreme conditions of modern warfare.

Boris Yeltsin spoke highly of the airborne troops' actions after the exercise and the demonstration of the latest combat hardware and weaponry. A businesslike and specific discussion broached questions of the further development of the Russian Army and the troops' logistical and technical support, and problems of the reform of the Armed Forces.

A more detailed report on B.N. Yeltsin's visit to the Tula Guards' Airborne Division will be published in the next issue of the newspaper.

Yeltsin Visits Yasnaya Polyana in Tula Region

PM1811123993 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 93 First Edition pp 1-2

[Report by Nikolay Kireyev and Vladimir Yanchenkov: "Anxieties and Hopes of Yasnaya Polyana"]

[Excerpts] Tula Oblast—To those who have visited Yasnaya Polyana before everything is ordinary and familiar. The same two-story nobleman's house, other memorial buildings preserving priceless relics of Russian culture. But there is also something new. The museum workers proudly display to visitors the text of the Russian president's 6 November 1993 edict according to which the home of the counts Tolstoy is categorized as a cultural monument of special value.

On 16 November Yasnaya Polyana was particularly animated and festive. Russian Federation President Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin had come to honor the memory of the great Russian writer. Having made a helicopter landing directly on the parking lot in Yasnaya Polyana village, Boris Nikolayevich immediately met with journalists and described the purpose of his working tour of Tula Oblast, citing three tasks: "The first is Yasnaya Polyana. I have never been here. So as a Russian and as president I had to come. The second is that the collected heads of administrations of all republics, krays, and oblasts of Russia will look, familiarize themselves with, and exchange experience of... the conversion of defense enterprises. The third task is tomorrow, when there will be military exercises. I shall be there. The administration heads will also be there. Let them see what our military is capable of to protect us Russians."

Boris Nikolayevich was given a warm reception by the helicopter by Metropolitan Serapion of Tula and Belev. In particular he said: "Our believers have given me the pleasant duty of offering you deep thanks for your sensitive attitude toward church needs and for the fact that we now have a better opportunity than ever to offer prayers to the great objects of worship of our Russian land—Andrey Rublev's icon of the Holy Trinity and the Vladimir icon of the Mother of God."

B.N. Yeltsin first visited a sacred place—L.N. Tolstoy's tomb—and then familiarized himself with the museum exhibits. [passage omitted]

The cortege left Yasnaya Polyana. They were en route to the ancient Russian city of Tula.

North Ossetia To Elect President in January

LD1911105393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1018 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Shanayev]

[Text] Vladikavkaz November 19 TASS—The parliament of the Russian Republic of North Ossetia voted on Friday to institute the post of the president. Elections are expected to be held in mid- January. Republican Leader Akhsarbek Galazov believes it to be the optimal time.

The parliament also discussed the draft Russian constitution, supported its major provisions and called on the population of the republic to support the draft during the December 12 referendum.

Lawmakers want to prolong for two months the state of emergency in some regions of the republic which is in conflict with neighbouring Ingushetia. They will request the Russian president to extend it from November 30 to January 31, 1994.

Khasbulatov To Be Candidate for Elections

LD1811133293 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1200 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] In Dagestan, the election commission of the 11th Makhachkala electoral district reviewed Wednesday its decision to register Ruslan Khasbulatov as candidate to the Federal Assembly. Interfax has been told that out of 11 commission members 4 voted in favor and 7 voted against the previous decision.

In an interview to Interfax Abdukhallim Mazhidov, who heads the group that nominated the former speaker of the Russian parliament as candidate to the Federal Assembly, has said that despite the defeat the "committee to defend Khasbulatov" created in Dagestan intends to nominate his candidature at the republic's elections. He said people of Dagestan respect Khasbulatov's "desire to preserve Russia."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the staff of the Chechen armed opposition to President Johar Dudayev has told Interfax than many people in the republic have warm feelings to Khasbulatov.

We support his as a state figure, as an outstanding politician, not because he was the speaker of the Russian parliament, he said. An anonymous spokesman for the opposition has said that sacrifices and prayers are offered to Allah asking him to help Khasbulatov.

For his part, head of the Chechen department for press and information Movladi Udugov has told Interfax that more and more people in the republic come to understand that Khasbulatov was not to blame. Most people believe that Khasbulatov was offended undeservedly and understand his position, he said.

Khasbulatov, a Chechen by nationality, is in custody in the Lefortovo prison due to his involvement in the rebellion in Moscow in October.

Communists Running Strong in Dagestan

MK1811150093 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 3

[Eduard Urazayev report in the "Russian Federation" column: "Dagestan: A Party/Election Profile. The Republic Has Reaffirmed Its Reputation"]

[Text] The party slates signature raising campaign has not particularly affected this republic because no one promoted it. Even so, the publication of election bloc lists has reaffirmed what was already known, but unofficially.

People's movements and parties of democratic orientation, which began an active election campaign and which affiliated with the Russia's Choice bloc after their candidate was excluded from the list, decided to deal with their candidates on an individual basis. The Yavlinskiy-Boldyrev-Lukin bloc had a weak base in the republic but has intensified its positions; as a result, two candidates were included in the bloc's slate. The centrists and other opposition structures also stepped up their activities in Dagestan. The election campaign received a boost following the founding congress of the Dagestan Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, which was attended by Arkadiy Volskiy. He demonstrated good knowledge of the situation in the republic, thanked Dagestan's Prime Minister Mirzabekov for his participation and presentation at the congress, promoted the Chinese experience, and left in apparently good spirits. As a result, two representatives from Dagestan were included into Civic Union's regional lists.

A kind of sensation was created by the 10th position on Shakhray's party list by Shamil People's Front leader Gadzhi Makhachev. People in Dagestan believe that this apparently happened through the efforts of Ramazan

Abdulatipov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Nationalities and Ethnic Minorities Affairs. Makhachev is also known as vice president of the Confederation of Caucasus Peoples.

Number 7 on the Agrarian Union's slate was unexpectedly taken by Magomed Tagir Abdul-Basirov, former head of the Dagestan Republic's agro-industrial complex and currently chairman of the Russian Federation Committee on the Food and Processing Industry, while another three people have been included into regional lists, among them Aygun Magomedov, the republic's incumbent agriculture minister. Overall, there are six people on the Agrarian Union's slate actively upholding the kolkhoz and sovkhoz system.

The Communist Party slate includes (at number 26) Sergey Reshulskiy, former second secretary of the Dagestan Oblast CPSU Committee and activist of the communist faction in the former Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, and (at number 34) Omar Begov, director of a restaurant and chief editor of a paper called ZA RODINU, ZA STALINA [For Motherland, for Stalin]. Many candidates are running in constituencies, including Magomed-Ali Magomedov, Supreme Soviet chairman, and his deputy, Mukhu Aliyev.

Thus, the republic's party/election profile corresponds to Dagestan's reputation as a region with a strong procommunist orientation. Noting the objective prerequisites for this, local democratic organization leaders cite either the inability or the unwillingness by representatives of democratic structures at the center to pursue a competent and flexible policy in the republics.

Candidates Recorded for Moscow City Council Seats

LD1811155793 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1414 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Igor Belskiy]

[Text] Moscow November 18 TASS—The Moscow City Electoral Commission which held a news conference here on Thursday, said that it registered 161 candidates by today out of 317 candidates who earlier joined the race for 35 seats at the Moscow City Duma (council).

Members of the commission noted that some five per cent of signatures sent to the Electoral Commission in support of candidates and associations were recognised as illegal. Only a single Moscow constituency will have two candidates running for the Duma. Others will have between three and eight nominees. Former deputies to city and district councils of various convocations make up 46 per cent of the total number of registered candidates.

According to news conference participants, the social breakup of candidates is as follows: The absolute majority are people with higher education. There is a small number of young people and women. Some 30 per cent of candidates are businessmen.

Out of 161 candidates, 120 run according to party lists, including 32 from the Civic Union, the same number from Russia's Choice, 16 from the Russian Movement of Democratic Reforms and 20 candidates from the Party of Russian Unity and Accord.

The People's Patriotic Party and the Social Democratic Party of Russia refused to participate in the election campaign.

Commission members also said that the commission will allocate funds for printing posters containing candidate profiles. Its financial aid will be limited only to the above.

All other expenses connected with the election campaign will be shouldered by candidates themselves, commission members stressed.

Omsk Candidates' Prospects Assessed

PM1911110593 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 17 Nov 93 p 2

[Report by Vladimir Igolkin under the "Regions Before the Elections" rubric: "Siberians Prefer Pragmatists"]

[Text] Omsk—The last poll carried out by Omsk sociologists showed that the city's population intends to play a fairly active part in the elections to the Federal Assembly. At any rate some 48 percent of respondents stated this definitely, another 11 percent replied they were "more likely than not" to do so, and 20 percent were as yet undecided whether it was worth going to the polling places to vote. The first Federation Council candidate to be registered was Oblast Administration Head L. Polezhayev. His motives for running for parliament cannot help but impress his fellow countrymen. In spite of the fact that the oblast is rightly considered one of the most stable and prosperous in Russia, he thinks that its interests still need protection.

The administration head is conducting a well defined policy to soften the effects of the reform with a strong accent on social protection for the population. It was no surprise that when he was nominated he found it child's play, so to speak, to beat the 1-percent target for signatures and collected several times more than the required 15,000.

Local analysts consider that the fact that L. Polezhayev is running as an independent candidate played a role here. He thinks that the head of the executive branch of power should not be tied by the narrow framework of a single party's program.

His well considered standpoint, taking into consideration various interests, allows the administration head to count on the support of the broad masses and on political forces which are often very far apart. The regional branch of "Russia's Choice" and the Agrarian

Party, which have their own Federation Council candidates, are openly stating their support. The paradoxical truth is that even if several functionaries from extreme left-wing and right-wing groups are intending to campaign against the governor, this is more out of fear that, if he becomes a deputy, he will leave the oblast. Although he gave no cause for this.

The Irtysh region is one of Russia's granaries. Presumably this is why four Omsk inhabitants immediately got onto the preliminary list of Agrarian Party State Duma candidates for the federal [obshchefederalnyy] district. All four unanimously preferred the majority bird in the hand to two party birds in the bush. The most experienced of them from a political point of view is considered to be "Omskagropromstroy" Joint-Stock Company Director A. Luppov, who has been registered in the Bolsherechenskiy District, comprising 26 out of 32 rural rayons. He is a little over 40. In the middle of the 1980's he moved from a fairly prominent position in a sector department of the oblast committee of what was then the only party to become first secretary in the ancient city of Tara, 300 versts from Omsk. During his several years' work in the boondocks he noticeably livened up the construction sector in the northern rayons, which traditionally lagged behind the virgin south in the development of its production and social infrastructure, and he was elected a Russian people's deputy.

Unlike his colleagues and fellow countrymen Baburin, Ispravnikov, Smolin, and Kotelnikov, who refused to waive their principles right up to the end, Luppov left the "White House" long before the tragic conclusion. The radical wing of the regional section of "Russia's Choice," recalling the beginning of the candidate's political biography, consider him to be a communist. He himself does not hide his moderate left-wing orientation, but at the same time does not accept the dogmatism of Zyuganov. But a large section of the voters regard Luppov as a man of action, which gives us grounds to consider him as one of the favorites in the elections.

There is a similar situation in Omsk District, which consists of two city and six rural rayons. The only difference here is that there are two outright leaders. General V. Lotkov, chief of the Oblast Internal Affairs Administration, who was also in the recent past a Russian people's deputy, and Yu. Vinokurov, Prigorodnyy Rayon Administration head, managed to get registered well before their potential rivals. The former is marching under the banner of "Russia's Choice," and the latter is closer to the Agrarian Party—at least, his name was mentioned at the party's second congress. But they do have something in common. They have completely professional images.

The general has the reputation of a tireless opponent of the mafia. Everybody is still talking about the recent successful operation by the local Special Purpose Militia Detachments to neutralize a terrorist who had taken hostage several children in a kindergarten and attempted to hijack an airplane. Experts claim that this is the first case in the country for several years where a hijacker did not succeed in achieving what he planned.

The name Vinokurov is associated in many citizens' minds with Omsk's so-called vegetable and milk belt. The farms around the city are on the whole continuing to manage to supply the megalopolis' almost 1.5 million inhabitants with produce, although with some interruptions, which is quite explicable when there is no parity between prices of industrial and agricultural output.

Ingush President Holds News Conference

PM1911102593 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 93 First Edition p 2

[ITAR-TASS report: "Hope Pinned on Security Council"]

[Text] The solution of the problem of the return of the Ingush refugees, the search for those who have gone missing, and the restoration of destroyed buildings are the Ingushetia leadership's priority for the immediate future. This was stated at a press conference by Ingush Republic President Ruslan Aushev.

The Ingushetia president intends to seek the adoption of decisions on these issues at the forthcoming 24 November Russian Security Council session in Moscow.

"I expect the Security Council, which will take place under conditions that are new for the Russian president, without the participation of representative power, to allow Boris Yeltsin to adopt specific measures to resolve the entire package of problems of the conflict's settlement," Ruslan Aushev said, answer a question from an ITAR-TASS correspondent.

Aushev believes it is essential to give and to transmit to the population a political and legal assessment of the events which took place in October-November 1992 and to tell people the whole truth about what happened and name the specific culprits at the political decision-making level.

Kaliningrad Party Leader on Elections, System

WS1911093093 Kaliningrad KALININGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 93 p 2

[Interview with A. S. Moguchev, chairman of the Kaliningrad regional center of the Russian Movement for Democratic Reform, by S. Sukhova; place and date not given; under the "Parties and Movements" rubric: "Will 'Dark Horses' Become 'Work Horses'?"]

[Excerpts] [Sukhova] **It has always been typical of us, as Russians, to engage in global issues. The question that is currently on everyone's lips and minds is this: What is happening with us?**

[Moguchev] The current situation is a mirror reflection of the situation two years ago. We have the same clash of opinions and different views on Russia's development.

Certain tendencies that could be discerned in the political approaches and moves of the radical and democratic community had to lead us logically to the process when we would be getting out of a difficult situation in the least socially protected manner.

[Sukhova] **Should we not stop exploiting the issue of social protection?**

[Moguchev] I myself do not like the term "social protection." There is no such concept common to everyone. There should be social protection for certain people, while others must protect themselves. I would use the term "social self-defense" here. The state will not protect all the people. So, it should admit that honestly, and create no unnecessary illusions for the community. We already experienced a period of promises before April of this year—no advance payments have yet been returned, and they are becoming debts. Another wave of promises, slogans, and so on will rise again. From my viewpoint, as chairman of the commission for the protection of rights of unfairly repressed persons, one thing is clear: Until the state repays the debt to those who have already suffered from it, no one should believe in new advance payments.

[Sukhova] **Might we not reach such a point when social protection will be necessary not only for the victims of the former Stalinist repressions, but also to those of the present?**

[Moguchev] If this occurs, it will be the beginning of the end. Moreover, such a situation would be more disastrous than the Stalinist period. Any attempts to suppress differing views by force will lead us to such conditions under which these views will develop more rapidly than they would under normal conditions.

[Sukhova] **In your opinion, was not the suspension of some publications and political parties by the authorities in October such a move?**

[Moguchev] I believe that all state leaders are guilty of the September-October tragedy, because Russian bureaucrats behaved like politicians, not as statesmen. The fact that there is a need to remove a number of dubious groups from the political arena is responsible for the current events. What prevented the authorities from accomplishing this in a legal manner in May, June, July, or August? Why did one have to wait for the shooting to accuse those who were shooting? Why did someone have to act according to their political ambitions? Since this has happened, a question arises: Is it not time to rally a new team of government officials, including those in our oblast?

[Sukhova] **Whom do you see in this team?**

[Moguchev] First of all, the elections will show this. Second, the preparatory work conducted by the regional organization of the Russian Movement for Democratic Reform [RDDR], in cooperation with the association "Businessmen of Western Russia" and the electoral union "Regional Responsibility," means the emergence of new names in the political spectrum. Lastly, these people represent the current managing elite!

[Sukhova] **Yes, but we were demonstrated a very nice political game on the local level when the Oblast Soviet disappeared from the political scene.**

[Moguchev] It is very difficult for me to speak about this because I am a representative of the structure that was removed so eloquently. Nevertheless, our local situation was not an exact copy of the Moscow events. Everyone had enough common sense here.... We still have enough of it.

[Sukhova] **How about trying to predict the results of the upcoming elections....**

[Moguchev] In Kaliningrad Oblast, there will most probably be an equal distribution between those who adhere to established views and those who have not yet made up their minds or found their place in the restless reality. Half of the electorate may vote "with their feet" [reference to voters' absence in elections] [passage omitted]

[Sukhova] **What is the political platform of the RDDR for the immediate future?**

[Moguchev] The RDDR believes that its key political goal is the transition from a unitary state to a strong and sensibly decentralized federation.

The center must be strengthened and freed of control over the regions. It must retain only those functions that are necessary for the preservation of Russia's integrity. The subjects of the federation must be granted the broadest possible autonomy. Zones with their own constitutions and laws, which do not contradict with their federal counterparts, must be established. The process of reform must be decentralized to speed it up by taking into account local conditions. Finally, it is necessary to halt the country's collapse which has been evoked by both the incompetence and idleness of the center, and ungrounded claims for "autonomy" voiced by several subjects of the federation.

[Sukhova] **It is obvious that the upcoming December elections will be only a springboard for a new wave of politicians. Is it reasonable to bet on "dark horses," to put it straight?.**

[Moguchev] Let us proceed from the fact that we are experiencing a period of formation. If housewives have the right to spoil before they spin, why don't we have the right to "spoil" the elections? As a human being who knows the history of law, I can say only one thing. Certainly, the period between "decreed" and legal elections must be as short as possible, so that dark horses become work horses.

Chelyabinsk Official's Election Held 'Invalid'

PM1811130393 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 17 Nov 93 p 4

[From the "YEAN Reports" roundup: "From Governor to Vice President"]

[Text] Chelyabinsk—Dual power has ended in Chelyabinsk. The oblast court has finished considering the case of the head of the administration's election. The court declared the election, which was won by Petr Sumin, invalid. The court overturned the decision of Chelyabinsk Oblast Inner Council and of the oblast soviet session because of contraventions of the pretrial procedure for resolving disputes. The ousted governor has taken up the post of vice president of the "Vybor" investment holding company.

Bashkortostan Criticizes 'Excision' of Treaty

PM1811125793 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 93 First Edition p 1

[INTERFAX report under "From Our Correspondents and News Agencies" rubric: "Bashkortostan Supreme Soviet Chairman Criticizes Draft Constitution"]

[Text] "I categorically oppose adoption of the proposed draft of the Russian Constitution," Bashkortostan Supreme Soviet Chairman Murtaza Rakhimov declared in an interview Tuesday.

He harshly criticized the published draft primarily for the excision of the text of the Federation Treaty from it. In his opinion, the Federation Treaty must be the basis of the Constitution, since it is the document which succeeded in the past in preserving the components of the Federation and rallying them around the single goal of creating a strong Russia with great autonomy for the republics.

Orel Bread Prices 'Artificially Low'

PM1811145393 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 16 Nov 93 p 3

[Viktor Chemodurov report: "Orel Is Bread City, but Not Because You Get the Cheapest Loaves There"]

[Text] Orel—I do not know whether nowadays it is possible to find cheaper bread than in Orel Oblast. Local stores are offering four kinds of standard-weight loaves, both black and white, at a fantastically low price—at 18-19 rubles [R] per loaf. One could say that it is "free," but nothing is ever really free.

The low price of bread in Orel, of course, reflects neither the real market price nor even its cost price. Given the present scale of prices, the amount spent on grain production and processing in this oblast would also seem to suggest that a loaf should be several times more expensive.

The "conservation" of bread prices was one of the election promises made by the incumbent Oblast Administration Head Ye. Stroyev when he ran for office this spring. Following his successful election, Yegor Semenovich was as good as his word. He was able to persuade the farm directors who supported his candidacy at the elections to show concern for the inhabitants of Orel by absorbing a significant proportion of grain costs. This basically means the same subsidies, but only in a different form from direct payments out of the state budget.

Agrarian experts have agreed, moreover, that there has been a good grain yield in the Orel area, and for the first time in many decades the oblast has even become a grain exporter (a contract to sell 200,000 tonnes to Slovakia was concluded recently). It turns out that only 3-5 percent of the current gross harvest goes on food consumption in Orel Oblast itself. Taking their cue from this requirement, the farms have sold approximately 100 [as published] tonnes of grain with perfectly satisfactory milling qualities to the local stocks at what are described here as "socially low prices." Needless to say, the grain has been sold at a loss to themselves.

Orel's inhabitants are pleased, of course, because when they travel to neighboring Kursk, for example, they see that a loaf of the cheapest bread from Darnitskiy Rayon costs R60, whereas an unsubsidized loaf from Seymskiy Rayon costs R146. Orel's "bread prosperity" will not last long, it seems. Prices will have to increase here as well. Not only to protect the local market, even though this is important: Enterprising people are taking baked bread away from Orel in their cars. It certainly has to be said that it is basically impossible to build a "paradise" in one oblast taken on its own—the state of the market in Russia as a whole has to be taken into account.

But the main point is that any "sponging," including bread sponging, is expensive in a market economy. In the present case it is expensive mainly for the inhabitants of Orel themselves. After all, the worse off the farmers are, the worse off the ordinary buyers will be. If not today, then tomorrow; if not in one way, then in another; this fact cannot be avoided.

Of course, Orel Oblast's leaders also understand the damage that these artificially low prices are doing. The administration is saying that subsidizing baked bread at the farmers' expense will be replaced by targeted social assistance to the most vulnerable sections of society. Which is already normal practice in most Russian regions. It is true that grain purchased for next to nothing will still keep prices enviably low in bread stores for some time to come. Prices will basically remain static until the new year, and will then rise insignificantly—with the sole aim of offsetting the increased price of baking. As for the longer term, it seems that prices will even out at the same level as those in neighboring oblasts: You cannot fool the market, in other words yourself.

Khabarovsk Tightens Controls Over Foreigners

LD1811143593 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1200 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Provisional controls have been introduced in the Khabarovsk Territory over the stay and residence of foreigners there. Administration head Viktor Ishayev ordered keeping the controls in place until appropriate Russian legislation is passed.

Now foreign citizens arriving to stay in the territory must register with law enforcement agencies within three days. The organizations and individuals who have invited the foreigners must organize meetings with them where they cross the border and supervise their declared itinerary and leaving the country. Furthermore, organizations, whatever their ownership, that receive foreign tourists without visas must obtain a special license from administrations of cities and districts.

A new procedure will be introduced in which living space will be made available to foreign organizations and individuals. Housing and communal services of cities and districts will issue permits for settlement of foreign citizens. No businesses, whatever their ownership and including those with foreign capital, will be registered whose offices or brokering services are housed in flats.

FRG Techniques Used in Kemerovo Projects

PM1811152593 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 93

[Video report by Nikolay Chirkov and Viktor Voronov; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] [Chirkov] [video shows large-scale construction site; caption reads "Kemerovopromstroy" (Kemerovo Industrial Construction Trust]) The two high-rise buildings with 160 apartments for workers of the Kemerovo coke by-product plant will offer more than just new apartments to the future inhabitants, they will offer a new quality of life. Together with the apartment allocation papers, the people who move in will receive keys to a personal garage and a vegetable store, which will be located on two subterranean floors. There will also be a communal launderette, a workshop, and a sauna.

It has been decided to radically revise the whole concept of housing construction. To this end, having reached agreement with Bavarian authorities, several construction teams were sent to Bavaria for training. They earned the money to pay for this by helping German colleagues build houses in the center of Munich. As a result they not only learned how to design and build housing, they also brought back to Siberian construction sites considerable amounts of modern equipment. The trust is giving preference to building family houses. This year 240 individual houses will be built.

International Affairs

Accord Signed on Return of Sailors From Georgia

AU1911093293 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 17 Nov 93 p 1

[Text] As has become known from well informed sources, during the Black Sea Fleet sailors' stay in Georgia, two marines have been wounded and one officer of the Black Sea Fleet killed. An accord has been reached between Russia and Ukraine on the return of 41 Black Sea Fleet regular servicemen from the conflict zone. These servicemen earlier pledged allegiance to Ukraine's people. On 17 November, a ship with Ukrainian sailors on board should arrive in Sevastopol. However, observers believe that there are larger numbers of Ukrainian citizens there. According to various data, between 750 and 1,200 marines are presently deployed in Georgia. Besides, as is known, more than 90 percent of the Black Sea Fleet officers and warrant officers are Ukrainian citizens. It is still not known how their fate is to be decided.

Peacekeeping Troops To Be Increased in Ex-Yugoslavia

LD1911114693 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1112 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Aleksandr Litvinov for TASS]

[Text] Kiev November 19 TASS—The strength of the Ukrainian battalion in the U.N. peace-keeping force in former Yugoslavia will increase by another 800 men.

This decision was taken by the Ukrainian Parliament on Friday at the request of the U.N. Secretariat. The total number of Ukrainian troops will amount to 1,220.

Plyushch on Upcoming Visit to Czech Republic

AU1911123193 Prague CTK in English 1116 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] Kiev, Nov 19 (CTK)—Ukraine wants to open a wide range of bilateral cooperation and learn about the Czech experience concerning economic reform in order to use it in working up Ukrainian legislation, Chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament Ivan Plyushch told CTK today.

Plyushch is to pay a visit to the Czech Republic November 22-24, his first in the office.

I believe Ukrainian-Czech relations will be sound and have positive dynamics. All the conditions are favorable, he said, adding that the totalitarian regime lasted longer in his country than in the Czech Republic, leaving a deeper imprint on the present life of society here.

He said that during his visit to Prague, he wanted to inform the Czechs about his ideas on redrawing the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). I believe that within Europe, the CSCE should take on the role of the UN and act alongside the UN, he said, adding that a shot in the arm was now needed both for the CSCE and the whole Helsinki process.

Integration of, and close cooperation between, smaller and weaker countries is the priority offering greater advantages than the orientation towards large countries, he said.

By sitting back and waiting for the help to come from the United States or the G7 countries, we would actually be helping them.

We can help one another on the way to becoming developed nations. The Czechs are sure to attain that goal much sooner, as with the recent developments a dream came true for them as they had anticipated the changes. In contrast, the Ukrainian society still has to overcome certain psychological barriers, Plyushch said.

Our reforms do not function because the majority of people are not behind them.

The Czechs are at present wealthier then the Ukrainians, and at the same time, recognizing that the Ukrainians' lot had been thrown on them from outside, the Czechs see the need for helping the Ukrainians, Plyushch said, adding that only mutually profitable deals would be sought.

Ukraine's great interest in Czech reforms and economic transformation is reflected in the planned official Ukrainian delegation's composition. Beside Plyushch and Ukrainian deputies, its members will include Ukrainian Economy Minister Roman Shpek, Finance Minister Hryhoriy Pyatachenko, National Bank Chairman Viktor Yushchenko, and a Commercial Bank Association representative.

Speaker Plyushch Meets With British Ambassador

LD1611222393 Kiev Ukrayinske Telebachennya Network in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 16 Nov 93

[Text] Ivan Plyushch, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, received Peter [name as heard] Hemans, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Ukraine, at his request today. The conversation was about developing mutual relations between Ukraine and Great Britain and businesslike links between partners. The ambassador was interested in issues concerning the situation in Ukraine, the course of economic reforms, and preparations for the election of a new parliament.

National Affairs

Parliament Ratifies START I Treaty, Lisbon Protocol

LD1811203793 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2016 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] At its evening session Thursday Ukraine's Supreme Soviet ratified the START-1 Treaty (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty). As many as 254 deputies voted for and 9 against. At present the Ukrainian parliament is made up of 440 deputies.

The parliament has also ratified the Lisbon Protocol. However, the session's resolution says that "Ukraine does not view Article 5 of the Protocol as obligatory for itself." The Article stipulates that Ukraine should have taken the obligation to join the NPT [Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty] Treaty dated 1968 as a non-nuclear state.

The resolution also says that in accordance with the Vienna convention on legal succession and with a decision of Ukraine's Supreme Soviet, all property of the former USSR, including strategic nuclear weapons stationed on the Ukrainian territory, is Ukrainian property.

According to the resolution, Ukraine exercises administrative control over strategic nuclear weapons stationed on its territory. "Having become an owner of nuclear weapons due to historic reasons, Ukraine will never authorize their utilization," says the document. "On the contrary, Ukraine considers itself responsible for preventing a war from ever being begun from its territory."

In its drive for non-nuclear status, Ukraine appealed to all nuclear states of the world not to use nuclear weapons against it and to reject economic pressure in order to implement their political goals.

In accordance with the resolution Ukraine pledges to fulfill obligations on the START-1 Treaty only if it is granted guarantees of economic assistance and compensation for nuclear weapons withdrawn from its territory. Provisions on granting compensation also include tactical nuclear weapons which have been withdrawn from Ukraine earlier.

If dismantling and utilization of nuclear warheads takes place outside Ukraine, Kiev will exercise control over this process to rule out any possibility of further use of those arms.

Ukraine's Supreme Soviet has recommended the country's president to negotiate issues on granting security guarantees to the republic, conditions of economic assistance, guarantees of compensation for nuclear warheads, and utilization of strategic silos for peaceful purposes.

The parliament has also proposed that the president confirm the schedule of nuclear weapons withdrawal from Ukrainian territory and that the parliament itself provide for expenditures for nuclear weapons shipment in the 1994 budget.

The resolution indicates that Ukraine hopes that all nuclear states of the world would undertake appropriate moves to cut down their nuclear arsenals. The resolution also says that "fulfillment of commitments on START-1 Treaty on the part of Ukraine will advance its joining the NPT Treaty."

Supreme Council START I Ratification Resolution

LD1911113393 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 2130 GMT 18 Nov 93

["Supreme Council Resolution on the Ratification of the Treaty Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, Signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991, and the Protocol to it, Signed in Lisbon on Behalf of Ukraine on 23 May 1992"]

[Text] The Supreme Council of Ukraine resolves, as follows:

On behalf of Ukraine as a successor to the former USSR, the Treaty Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (hereinafter referred to as the Treaty), signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991, be ratified with the inclusion of the following documents that constitute part of the Treaty:

The Memorandum [of Understanding] on the Establishment of the Data Base Relating to this Treaty;

The Protocol on Procedures Governing the Conversion or Elimination of the Items Subject to this Treaty;

The Protocol on Inspections and Continuous Monitoring Activities Relating to this Treaty;

The Protocol on ICBM and SLBM Throw-weight Relating to this Treaty;

The Protocol on Telemetric Information Relating to this Treaty;

The Protocol on the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission Relating to this Treaty;

The Agreed Statements Annex;

The Terms and Definitions Annex;

The Protocol to the Treaty, signed on behalf of Ukraine in Lisbon on 23 May 1992, except for Article 5.

[The Treaty will be ratified] with the following reservations in respect of the Treaty and the documents that form an integral part thereof:

1. In accordance with the Vienna Convention on Legal Succession in Respect of State Property, State Archives,

and State Debts and the Law of Ukraine on Enterprises, Establishments, and Organizations of Union Subordination, Situated on the Territory of Ukraine, of 10 September 1991, as well as the Guidelines of the Foreign Policy of Ukraine, all the property of the strategic and tactical nuclear forces, deployed on the territory of Ukraine, including their nuclear warheads, is the state property of Ukraine.

2. Ukraine does not regard Article [number indistinct] of the Lisbon Protocol as obligatory for itself;

3. Having become the owner of the nuclear weapons that descended to it from the former USSR, Ukraine will exercise administrative control over the nuclear weapons deployed on its territory;

4. Having suffered the grave consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, the people of Ukraine are aware of their great responsibility before the peoples of the world for a nuclear war not to begin on Ukrainian soil. That is why, Ukraine will take appropriate measures to prevent the use of the nuclear weapons deployed on its territory;

5. As the state that owns nuclear weapons, Ukraine will move toward nonnuclear status and will gradually rid itself of the nuclear weapons deployed on its territory, on the condition that reliable guarantees of its national security are extended to it, whereby the nuclear states will assume the obligation never to use nuclear weapons against Ukraine, not to use conventional armed forces against it, and not to resort to a threat by force, to respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of borders of Ukraine, and to refrain from economic pressure with the aim of settling any contentious issues;

6. The reduction and further elimination of the strategic nuclear weapons, deployed on the territory of Ukraine, will be carried out in accordance with the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms of 31 July 1991 and Article 11 of the Lisbon Protocol so that 36 percent of delivery vehicles and 42 percent of warheads will be subject to elimination. This does preclude a possibility of the elimination of additional delivery vehicles and warheads in accordance with procedures that may be determined by Ukraine;

7. Ukraine will perform its obligations under the Treaty within the timescale provided for, on the basis of legal, technological, financial, organizational, and other possibilities, with the proper nuclear and ecological safety ensured. The present crisis in the economy of Ukraine taken into consideration, the performance of these obligations is only possible on condition that sufficient international financial and technological assistance is available.

8. The validation and implementation of the Treaty will not give the member states of this Treaty any grounds to seek any unilateral advantages for any entities of theirs on high technology markets, in scientific and technological exchange and cooperation in the field of the application of nuclear power to civilian purposes and the use of rocket technologies, which may be to the detriment of the national interests of Ukraine;

9. If the nuclear warheads, deployed on the territory of Ukraine, are dismantled and destroyed outside it, Ukraine will exercise direct control over these processes with the aim of ensuring that the nuclear components of these warheads are not used to recreate nuclear weapons;

10. The conditions and priority of removing the nuclear warheads to be dismantled and destroyed, will be determined by a special agreement or agreements, which will make provision for the components of the nuclear weapons to be returned to Ukraine to be used for civilian purposes, or their value to be compensated.

The conditions of compensation will also apply to the tactical nuclear weapons that were removed from the territory of Ukraine to Russia in 1992;

11. Proceeding from the fact the Ukraine did not directly take part in talks on elaborating the Treaty, it is recommended that the president of Ukraine and the Government of Ukraine hold talks with the relevant states and international organizations:

1) regarding international guarantees of Ukraine's national security;

2) regarding the conditions of economic, financial, and scientific-technical assistance in fulfilling treaty obligations;

3) regarding guarantee period [harantiynyy] and manufacturer's [avtorskyy] servicing of nuclear warheads of combat missile complexes;

4) regarding reviewing conditions of financing inspection activity envisaged by the Treaty;

5) regarding the possibility of utilizing silos for peaceful purposes under reliable control;

6) regarding conditions of utilizing arms materials, which are broken up and which will be withdrawn as a consequence of eliminating nuclear weapons;

7) regarding guarantees of compensation for the material value of the components of nuclear weapons.

12. It is recommended that the President of Ukraine confirms the timetable for eliminating the strategic offensive armaments determined by this resolution, and ensures control over its implementation.

13. The Cabinet of Ministers, when reshaping the budget of Ukraine for 1994, is to envisage the expenditure on fulfilling Ukraine's obligations under this Treaty in a separate article.

Ukraine will only exchange ratification certificates after the conditions, set forth in Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 above, are implemented.

The Supreme Council of Ukraine hopes that the nuclear states, that are not party to the Treaty, will join Ukraine and other legal successor states of the former USSR, as well as the United States, in their efforts and begin the reduction of their nuclear arsenals.

The validation and implementation of the Treaty will open the way for the Supreme Council of Ukraine to settle the issue of the accession to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty of 1 July 1961.

[Signed] Chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine [Ivan Plyushch]

Kravchuk, Shmarov Comment on START I Ratification

AU1811173993 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By Yulia Mostovaya]

[Text] Kiev, Nov 18 (AFP)—The Ukrainian Parliament ratified the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) on Thursday by 254 votes to nine, parliamentary sources said.

But the resolution also said Ukraine would remain in possession of nuclear weapons, saying it would not be bound by Point 5 of the Lisbon Protocol.

Ukraine President Leonid Kravchuk told deputies the resolution did not go far enough. "We've got to stop playing as if we were a nuclear state. We must fulfill all our promises," he said.

Observers said the split between Kravchuk and the parliament could widen.

The government agreed to destroy 36 percent of its missiles and 42 percent of its warheads, in keeping with START and Article 2 of the Lisbon Protocol, according to the resolution passed by the parliament in a closed session.

The statement said "all nuclear warheads on Ukrainian soil are the property of the Ukrainian state."

"Ukraine plans to liquidate its nuclear weapons gradually but only after obtaining security guarantees" from other nuclear states after they pledge "nuclear non-aggression" and "guarantee an absence of economic pressures."

Kiev, which considers that 46 Ukrainian-built SS-24 are not covered by the START-I treaty, did not exclude the possibility of eliminating some or all of these missiles at a later date.

"All nuclear weapons and warheads located on the territory of Ukraine are the property of the Ukrainian Government," read the first article of the resolution debated behind closed doors.

Ukraine's nuclear status has been a bone of contention between Kiev and Russia, and has soured relations with Washington which has offered 175 million dollars in compensation for dismantling of the missiles.

Ukraine is the only former Soviet republic with nuclear arms that had not ratified the START I treaty.

The other former Soviet republics with missiles based on their soil are Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

The resolution stated clearly that Ukraine "does not consider itself bound by clause five of Lisbon Protocol" which calls for a nuclear-free status for Ukraine.

The March 1992 protocol signed in Lisbon would require Ukraine to honor disarmament treaties signed by the former Soviet Union and transfer its warheads to Russia for their destruction.

The resolution stated that "Ukraine, as a nuclear-armed state... will liquidate its (remaining) nuclear arms gradually" only if it recieves security guarantees and pledges of nuclear non-agression and of no economic pressure.

"Following the catastrophe at Chernobyl, the Ukrainian peuple are aware of the responsability that lies with them in preventing nuclear warfare and will take all the necessary measures to prevent the use of nuclear arms," the resolution stated.

The text obtained by AFP also called for international financial aid because of "the current state of crisis of the Ukrainian economy."

First Deputy Prime Minister Valeriy Shmarov, who is responsible for conversion, told AFP earlier this week that Ukraine needed "at least 2.8 billion dollars" in compensation and that the funds offered by Washingtong were "absolutely inadquate."

The required sum did not include the cost of conversion of the Yuzhmach nuclear armaments plant, one of the largest in the country, or of other plants in Ukraine's military-industrial complex, Shmarov said.

Zlenko Hails START I Ratification

LD1811213593 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1940 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko has described the ratification of START-1 by Ukrainian Parliament on Thursday as a step of historic dimension. In his opinion, once the document takes effect, "Ukraine will come closer to the treaty on the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons."

He told journalists Thursday night that "the Supreme Soviet's decision reflects the trends that have gathered momentum over the issue in parliament." "The decision mirrors the position of various groups of lawmakers," he stressed. At the same time, he regretted that the content of the document "had been affected by the unconstructive stand taken by Ukraine's partners at the talks on the issue." "I think that some political circles will draw the right conclusions," he said.

Zlenko voiced hope that further negotiations would help to resolve two main issues: security guarantees and financial aid for Ukraine. "This help is essential for us now, so everyone should treaty with understanding Ukraine's terms for the START-1 ratification", he remarked.

Official: No Arms Destroyed Without Financial Aid

LD1811171293 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1628 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Vladimir Suprun]

[Text] Kiev November 18 TASS—The Ukrainian parliament will ratify the Start-1 strategic arms reduction treaty within the next few days, a top Ukrainian parliament official said.

Dmitro Pavlychko, head of the Ukrainian parliamentary commission for foreign affairs, said Ukraine will agree to cut its nuclear arsenal to the extent determined in the treaty and the Lisbon protocol. Under these agreements, Ukraine will have to eliminate 36 per cent of the total number of nuclear missiles deployed in the republic and 42 per cent of nuclear warheads.

Ukraine confirms its previous obligations to dispose of all nuclear weapons and is gradually moving towards nuclear-free status. Meanwhile, Ukraine remains a nuclear state and has a developed infrastructure of nuclear power plants. Considering this, it will not join the nuclear non-proliferation treaty for a while, Pavlychko said.

Speaking about disarmament cooperation with Russia, Pavlychko said that Ukraine is ready for such cooperation, but only if Russia compensates it for the tactical nuclear weapons which have been withdrawn from Ukrainian territory and signs a bilateral agreement with Ukraine to return it "some components" of strategic missiles.

At the same time, he pointed out that still open remains the question of financial and technological assistance to Ukraine from the world community to dismantle and withdraw nuclear missiles from its territory. "So far we have received practically nothing. If no assistance comes, the weapons will not be destroyed," he warned.

Deputies Adopt Law on Parliamentary Elections

LD1811183093 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1728 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Anatoliy Gordeyev]

[Text] Kiev November 18 TASS—The Ukrainian parliament passed the law on elections to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet on Thursday.

Article 24 of the new law sparkled the most heated debates. The article stipulates that candidates will be registered only after they have produced 300 signatures in their support which should be collected in one constituency.

The radical nationalists voted against the article obviously fearing it will block their election to the future parliament since their popularity has dropped drastically in the majority of Ukrainian regions, especially in densely-populated industrial districts in the south and east of the country.

The so-called popular Rada tried to block the voting by playing its old trick—its members marched out of the hall. However, the law was adopted on the whole after the article-by-article voting.

Kravchuk Relieves Lukyanenko as Envoy to Canada

AU1911100493 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 17 Nov 93 p 3

["Ukrainian Presidential Edict on Dismissal of Ukraine's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Canada" issued in Kiev on 15 Oct]

[Text] To relieve LUKYANENKO, Levko Hryhorovych, from his duties as Ukraine's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Canada owing to his retirement.

[Signed] Ukrainian President L. Kravchuk

[Dated] Kiev, 15 October 1993

Contradictions Seen Between Kravchuk's Words, Edicts

MK1611123993 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian No. 79, 16 Nov 93 (Signed to press 15 Nov) p 4

[Dmitriy Zhdannikov report: "President Kravchuk Promises Full Liberalization of Prices While the Cabinet Promises National Control on Prices"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Ukrainian deputies have been discussing the anticrisis program since the resignation of the next to last government, Vitold Fokin's, and with clear pessimism. True, the executive branch gives ample grounds for this by the uncertainty of its position. In his umpteenth anticrisis program, aired in the Supreme Soviet chamber on 12 November, President Leonid Kravchuk poses as a zealous reformist eager to put the country on the road to the market as soon as possible. Envisioned is a complete liberalization of prices, all sorts of subsidies cuts, and a broad- based privatization of the national economy. All this, however, contradicts his latest edicts, in particular with the edict on control over the hard currency market.

Ukraine First Vice Premier Efim Zvyagilski talked about the need to establish an "all-people's control over prices" and to ban, in particular, sales of goods produced by state enterprises at prices higher than state prices. He also urged keeping tabs on the wisdom of hard-currency spending and foreign trade deals because "there is no guarantee that foreign currency is not being taken out of the country." "Only fools place market dogmas above practical need," the prime minister stated in a KIYEVSKIYE NOVOSTI interview. According to Mr. Zvyagilski, the rate of the karbovanets established on the results of hard currency exchange trading is "unrealistic" and the exchange itself only helped (in the past tense because trading on it was discontinued a week ago) speed up inflation.

Countering Mr. Kravchuk's promise to cut subsidies, the vice premier thinks that enterprises cannot make do without support by loans: "Yes, loans speed up inflation. But if production stops and masses of people find themselves without jobs, it would be much worse."

Supporting, under the old government, the wing that advocated government regulation, Kravchuk as a result lost all the more or less competent reformists. Even if the president has changed his mind and if his latest pronouncements are not just bluffing, the time for them has been irrevocably lost. The more so because the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet all the same sent the government's anticrisis program for revision on 12 November.

Commentary Criticizes Radetskyy's Practices

AU1811150593 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 17 Nov 93 p 2

[Commentary by Valentyn Labunskyy, HOLOS UKRAYINY military columnist: "'Own People' According to Their Circuit"]

[Text] Ukraine's new minister of defense, Colonel General V. Radetskyy has, in fact, removed chief of the Sociopsychological Service Major General V. Mulyava from his post, having offered the chair of the Ukrainian Army's "chief ideologist" to "his own" General A. Kobzar. As we can see, the Soviet Army's tradition, in accordance with which high-ranking generals transferred their entourage to new places of service, is continuing. I recall that, during the approval of V. Radetskyy's appointment at a Supreme Council session, one of the deputies raised the question of such practices. At that time, Vitaliy Hryhorovych [Radetskyy] answered that there would be no such transfers. As we can see, the general's promise turned out to be lacking in firmness. The minister's Odessa associates are gradually moving to the capital, with not ungrounded expectations that they will quite soon receive apartments in Kiev worthy of their shoulder boards.

Having relinquished the services of V. Mulyava, the minister of defense has also relinquished the wide-scale program for "Ukrainianizing" the army that was elaborated by the "civilian general." Even though that program was sometimes implemented by bizarre methods, Volodymyr Mulyava is not to blame for that. On the contrary, he was probably the only one in the army who really cared and who wanted a genuine and not fictitious reform. It is precisely by the efforts of Volodymyr Savych [Mulyava] and his colleagues at the Sociopsychological Service that the odious institution of deputy commanders for political affairs was eradicated and the truth about our history, the traditions of the Ukrainian state's army, and the native language found their way to the barracks. It was precisely Mulyava who tried to prove, at all levels of power, that Ukraine does not, in fact, have a national army, because reform hardly had any effect upon the Soviet Army's former military districts. He has done so much to transform the demoralized armada of the Kiev, Odessa, and Ciscarpathian military districts, which were poisoned by metastases of the phenomenon, known as hazing, of new conscripts by those of more seniority, into the future Ukrainian Army. He planned to do much more. However, he was not allowed, he was prevented from doing so....

New people have assumed power at the Ministry of Defense. Their first steps make one wonder. It looks like everything returns again according to its circuit. However, it is already the third year since Ukraine opted for its own road. Not according to the circuit.

One more thing. V. Mulyava's appointment as deputy defense minister for issues of ties with the public, parties, and movements is, clearly, a poorly disguised dismissal. If the new leadership of the Ministry of Defense wants to enlist the support of society and finally start a genuine military reform, this kind of reshuffling and the replacement of personalities with one's relatives, colleagues, or former faithful subordinates is not the best way to get such support.

Military Council Examines Navy Staffing Levels

LD1711193393 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1334 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Sevastopol—According to information from the Ukrainian Navy press center, a session of the Military Council took place at naval headquarters on 16 November under the chairmanship of Vice Admiral Volodymyr Bezkorovaynyy, commander of the Ukrainian Navy.

Captain First Rank Valentyn Polyovyy, chief of the personnel directorate of the Ukrainian Navy, reported on the process of staffing the navy with officers and eliminating the disproportion between the need of the Ukrainian fleet for officers and the number of graduates from educational establishments up to the year 2000. In particular, he noted that 60 percent of staffing levels have been achieved among naval officers, rear staff, and the aviation directorate of the Ukrainian Navy.

The Military Council examined the prospects for changing the nature of Sevastopol Naval Institute to provide for the needs of the Ukrainian fleet, and also proposals regarding elaborating a system for training warrant officers and non-commissioned officers for ships and units of the Ukrainian Navy.

Secrets Law Stipulates 'Severe' Penalties

PM1811172793 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 2

[Olga Musafirova report: "Say Nothing, Cossack, or Else You Will Be a Journalist!"]

[Text] Kiev—The law "On State Secrets" has passed its first reading in the Ukrainian parliament. Under this law information pertaining to defense, the economy, foreign relations, state security, and the protection of law and order is deemed to be state secrets the divulging of which can harm Ukraine's vital interests. They have all been included in the single list, which will apply for the next 30 years.

For example, statistics on the state's foreign currency reserves or the organization and numerical strength of the armed forces may not be disclosed. Specific reports from the hydrometeorological center of significance to defense are classified as secret. It is categorically forbidden to publicize information about people who formerly served on a clandestine basis and continue to so serve with organizations engaged in intelligence activity. The draft law prescribes severe liability for the mass media, which are hungry for news scoops of this kind. The divulging of state secrets carries with it the threat of 1-3 years' loss of liberty for the offending journalist or 3-8 years if this action has had grave consequences and caused material damage to the corresponding firms.

New Party Urges Replacing State Power Structures

LD1711165993 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 0907 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] On 16 November, a constituent assembly was held by the Party of Spiritual, Economic, and Social Progress (PDESP), led by the former director-general of the Ukrainian Industrialists and Entrepreneurs Association [USPP], Ivan Burdak (who as a result of voting at the latest session of the association's board had been dismissed from that post for attempting to form a new party of the basis of the USPP). In his report, Ivan Burdak pointed out that the party would propose that the path of the replacement of the existing institutions of power, the adoption of a new constitution, and Ukraine's participation in the economic union of the CIS and East European countries should be embarked upon. Ukrainian People's Actress Ada Rohovtseva; Mykola Lukiv, chief editor of DNIPRO magazine; and Leonid Kozachenko, director-general of the UkrAhroBiznes concern, are members of the organizational committee. The first congress of the PDESP is planned for the end of the year.

'Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists' Registered

LD1711194993 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists [Orhanizatsiya Ukrayinskykh Natsionalistiv—OUN] in Ukraine was registered at the Justice Ministry today. This is the 31st party to be registered in Ukraine. Its statute notes that the party will contribute to the revival of the Ukrainian nation and the development of a national-democratic legal state. The OUN in Ukraine is against any kind of enslavement of peoples, it is for the economic independence of Ukraine, and it objects to communist and fascist ideology and practice. Mykola Slyvka is the head of the OUN in Ukraine.

'Ukrainian Public Congress' Established in Crimea

WS1911132293 Kiev Ukrayinske Radio First Program Network in Ukrainian 0600 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] The Crimea is moving to elect the republic's first president and new legislature. It is natural that new political forces are appearing on its political scene—the Ukrainian Public Congress of the Crimea is one of them. Our correspondent Anatoliy Polonskyy has the details.

[Polonskyy] As is known, the election law of the Crimean Supreme Soviet made the legislature an off-limits area for the Crimean branches of Ukrainian political organizations. They are also not allowed to nominate their own presidential candidates. This is exactly why the Ukrainian Public Congress has been created. The organization will not enter the election race until after it is registered with the local Justice Ministry and granted Crimean status. The idea to found the Congress was supported by all Crimea-based Ukrainian organizations. Its Organizing Committee included prominent deputies, scientists, and corporate managers of Ukrainian, Russian and other nationalities. Five regional organizations of the Congress have already been activated, covering the areas of Sevastopol and Kerch as well. The new organizations stand on the principles of territorial integrity of Ukraine, the Crimea being an inalienable part of it. I am talking to Petro Volvach, director of the Agroecology Southern Scientific Center and leader of the All- Ukrainian Scientists' Association, the Crimea With Ukraine; and Ihor Banah, deputy chairman of the committee of public organizations of the Crimea With Ukraine.

[Volvach] I believe we should put emphasis on the Crimea's economic links with Ukraine—a position required by common sense. It so happens that the overwhelming majority of Crimean residents adopted this position. Unfortunately, entirely different tunes are heard from the Crimean legislature and the press. This is what makes the situation unstable. So the purpose of our organization is to open people's eyes to this, and not just present political ambitions of another party to them, but convince them that common sense calls for preserving the Crimea as an integral part of Ukraine.

[Banah] This also has a political facet. The Kiev officialdom is dealing with the ruling Crimean leadership represented by Bagrov, Samsonov, and the majority in the Crimean legislature. And as we know—and it was officially admitted—the ruling party here is the Party of the Communist Revival of the Crimea, which was never particularly eager to build a strong Ukrainian state. If we manage to become a powerful force on the peninsula with whom Kiev will want to talk, we could really change and stabilize the political situation here.

Sevastopol Leader To Run for Crimean President

WS1911112093 Kiev Ukrayinske Radio First Program Network in Ukrainian 0600 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] Ivan Yermakov, head of the Sevastopol state administration, officially proposed his candidacy for the post of Crimean president. He said he made this decision after more than 30 public organizations and working teams of the city asked him to run for the post. Crimean billionaire Sergiy Shuryga, owner of the Kondratyevskiy's department store, promised to give a brand-new white Lincoln to the first Crimean president no matter who will win the election. Yermakov himself believes that once he is president, he could offer Shuryga the post of deputy prime minister in the Crimean government.

Belarus

Supreme Soviet Ratifies Unified Currency System With Russia

WS1911093393 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 0400 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Yesterday, peoples deputies very quickly ratified, with a nominal vote, the CIS agreements on economic cooperation and a new-type of ruble zone. Discussion of the third document—regarding a unified currency system with Russia—has taken up much of the deputies' time and emotions. Two opinions were predominant—one against the agreement and the other in favor of unifying the currency systems. In the end, the document was ratified, though with difficulty. [passage omitted]

Deputy Comments on Ruble Zone, Economic Union

WS1811145693 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 1300 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Report by Mikhail Rutkovskiy]

[Text] Today's session of the Supreme Soviet began with reports from the deputies on a variety of topics. Deputies Zenon Paznyak, Leonid Barshchevskiy, Vladimir Drazhyn, Aleksey Nikanchuk, Nikolay Koval, and others took the floor to give addresses. After that, Vyachelav Kyznyetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, informed deputies that the commission responsible for drafting a Supreme Soviet resolution on the reports delivered by Supreme Soviet Chairman Stanislav Shushkevich and Prime Minister Vyacheslav Kebich will submit this document later today.

This was followed by debate on ratification of the economic union treaty. The floor was taken by Vladimir Zalomay, state secretary for CIS matters, and Mikhail Slemnev, head of the Commission for National Policy and CIS Matters. The treaty laid the legal groundwork for bilateral cooperation based on international treaties with due respect for differences of economic development among the CIS members, the document said. A relevant resolution of the Supreme Soviet was passed with only five deputies voting against the economic union treaty and eight abstentions. Let me remind everyone that the ballot was open and cast by name.

The next issue addressed was the creation of a new-type of ruble zone. Following a short discussion, this provision of the draft treaty was also approved by the deputies. Afterwards, legislators discussed unification of the Russian and Belarusian monetary systems. I asked People's Deputy Vladimir Zalomay for an interview.

[Begin recording] [Rurkovskiy] What do the ruble zone and the unification of the Belarusian and Russian monetary systems mean for Belarusian citizens?

[Zalomay] Our government has signed two agreements which regulate the monetary system. It is natural that following the collapse of the old ruble zone, CIS countries that used old Soviet rubles and new rubles of the Russian Federation on their territories found themselves confronted with the need to introduce their own currency, and the problem of its circulation on their territories arose. This is why they turned to Russia with the request to unite in a new type of ruble zone. As all of the other participants have done, we signed this agreement on a bilateral basis.

[Rutkovskiy] Why do you think the opposition is pressing for a national currency?

[Zalomay] The opposition sticks to only one point of view. But today, the most important thing is to use the Russian ruble as legal tender for payments and to settle accounts among enterprises, which will facilitate our integration with Russia, our major trade partner. [end recording]

Shushkevich's Signing Delays Georgian CIS Membership

WS1811152293 Minsk RID in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Report by Yuriy Viktorovich]

[Text] As is known, one signature stands in the way of Georgia obtaining membership in the CIS—a signature in the name of the Republic of Belarus. Supreme Soviet Chairman Stanislav Shushkevich has refused to sign the appropriate document, which already bears the signatures of 10 presidents, having explained that "he is not a president, and the question should be resolved by the Supreme Soviet Presidium."

"This question has been discussed by the Presidium, but it was left open for the time being—apparently, until the next sitting," stated Nil Hilevich, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. "However, it is not known when that sitting will be held. I think Shushkevich is also not able to answer that question. The issue can be submitted to the Presidium if it is definitely clarified. Today, however, we have no clarity as to the discussion over the speeches [by Shushkevich and Prime Minister Kebich] and the resolution of the legislative session. So let us wait."

However, the point is whether the waiting will suit Georgia, which, according to information obtained by RID, was very displeased with its status as a mere observer at the sitting of the CIS Coordinating and Consultative Committee in Moscow on 15 November.

Nuclear Warning System Talks Open With Russia

WS1911133393 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 0800 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] The third round of talks between Russia and Belarus on nuclear strike early warning systems opens at the Russian Defense Ministry's directorate for external relations today. Military specialists think that the necessity of preserving, developing, and improving such systems is obvious. Systems of nuclear strike early warning, space control, and air defense represent a strategically important factor in world stability. A package of measures to ensure their combat readiness and controllability will be discussed at the meeting.

Kebich on World Bank Loan, Monetary Systems

LD1711230093 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1823 GMT 17 Nov 93

[By BELINFORM-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Minsk, 17 Nov—The Board of Directors of the World Bank has decided to allocate Belarus $125 million as a rehabilitation loan to carry out reforms in the economy and to purchase medicines and pesticides, and so on. Vyacheslav Kebich, head of the Belarusian Government, announced this in his concluding remarks before the session of the Supreme Soviet this evening.

The prime minister said the government was taking necessary measures to surmount a difficult crisis situation. One of the measures is to unite the monetary systems of Belarus and Russia.

"There is a practically independent monetary system in the republic based on the bank bill of the National Bank. The Russian Federation has its own system based on the new Russian ruble. Both sides, Russia and Belarus, initialling the agreement, undertook to determine and maintain a stable exchange rate of the Belarusian ruble against the Russian and vice versa, and to guarantee the convertibility of our national currencies for the transitional period. This means we will have to coordinate the monetary and credit, finance, currency, and customs policy," said Vyacheslav Kebich.

He noted the talks had been held with Russia so that the banks and governments of the two countries would try to gradually bring the currencies closer, to the exchange rate of one to one.

In his concluding remarks Vyacheslav Kebich attached special attention to the privatization problems and government measures of the social protection of the citizens.

It is assumed that tomorrow parliament will adopt a concrete resolution to assess the government's work.

Latvian Envoy Notes 'Disappointment' Over Contacts

WS1811151993 Minsk BELAPAN in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] In an interview with NARODNA GAZETA on 18 November, Latvian Ambassador to Belarus Janis Lovniks said that Latvia is concerned over the fact that Belarus has not signed a treaty on border demarcation drafted in 1992. It is still unknown when the treaty will be signed. According to Lovniks, the delay has been caused by the Belarusian side. Lovniks pointed out: "We have experienced bitter disappointment in the course of our contacts with official government structures in Belarus. Our relations have only been developing at the level of individual companies and entrepreneurs. Latvia's generous initiative regarding the building of a Belarusian fleet has been disregarded. We exchanged letters on this matter with the Belarusian Foreign Ministry. The idea was not further developed, even though we were ready to hold talks with Belarusian experts and discuss the purchasing of ships by Belarus and their subsequent registration in Latvian ports."

Scientist Opposes Nuclear Plant Construction

WS1811083793 Minsk RESPUBLIKA in Russian 9 Nov 93 p 6

[Interview with Professor Vladimir Kruglikov by Igor Gukovskiy—first paragraph is RESPUBLIKA introduction]

[Text] Controversy over whether nuclear power plants should be build in Belarus has rekindled once again. Advocates of this idea rolled in an argument about the energy crisis crippling not only our economy but also the sovereignty of our state. Its opponents also have their arguments. Our correspondent asked professor Vladimir Kruglikov to present them.

[Kruglikov] That is right, development of the Republic's nuclear power engineering is increasingly portrayed by many people as a precondition for independence. Their views are precisely laid down, for example, in an article by the Candidate of Science Mecheslav Burak published in issue No. 3 of the Belarusian Popular Front [BNF] newspaper ADRADZHENNE. That article supported the concept of economic reforms crafted by the BNF.

It is a truism that no state can be truly independent without a developed economy. However, the BNF does not intend to develop the economy by increasing the quality of its products, their competitiveness, and range. On the contrary, its leaders declared that since the country is not capable of coping with this task any time soon, it should sell electrical energy to Germany, Italy, Austria, and the Central European countries.

I would not like to recall electoral pledges of the present opposition deputies concerning construction of nuclear power stations. But I must say that generating atomic energy is a dangerous strategy for achieving a competitive edge on the world marketplace. In the first place, West Europe does not need our energy. Germany, for example, has too much as it is. Second, construction of nuclear power plants, their operation and, most importantly, dismantling are extremely expensive. Third, experts are far from being unanimous on the ecological safety of the plants. And finally, it is expected that funds for construction of those plants would be received from wealthy states of the world community, meaning that interest payments alone will wipe out most of our energy revenues. In other words, Belarusian citizens are asked to strengthen foreign economies and multiply their capital through their own sweat and blood. Our people would wear another harness, and our country will be turned into one huge dumping site for nuclear wastes.

I am convinced that our economy should develop in the science- intensive direction with the simultaneous modernization of already existing structures.

[Gukovskiy] But what about the energy deficit?

[Kruglikov] One should seek alternative sources. In my opinion, we have to urgently establish a network of wind-generated power plants, which will provide farms, apartments, and entire towns with electricity. Incidentally, the American company "Kenetech Windpower" has already set up a joint venture in Ukraine to build in the Crimea several such plants with the capacity of 500 megawatts [MW]. They plan to install first 25- and then 75-MW generators as soon as this year.

Just think about the wise utilization of energy of Belarusian big and small rivers! One should only work out new solutions for hydroelectric power plants—for example, placing turbines along streams instead of damming rivers. The most important issue is to think about the future of our people, and not to choose the line of least resistance.

Moldova

Presidential Adviser Comments on 14th Army

AU1811221593 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 2037 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Interview with Nicolae Chirtoaca, presidential counselor for military affairs, by correspondent Mircea Dascaliuc in Chisinau on 18 November—recorded]

[Text] [Dascaliuc] Mr. Nicolae Chirtoaca, you are President Mircea Snegur's counselor for military affairs. This is why I would like you to answer a few question linked to the (?costs) entailed by the presence of the 14th Russian Army on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

The seventh Russian-Moldovan negotiations, regarding the withdrawal of the 14th Army, have failed. Why?

[Chirtoaca] A vicious circle has been created, it did not emerge on its own. Efforts were made both by the separatists and by the Moscow forces that protect them, and this vicious circle, of course, is very difficult to break, without outside help, without support on the part of international institutions.

Thus the current failure is a failure to a certain point, but it permitted to outline the conditions or rather the characteristics of this vicious circle. And now, appealing to international institutions and calling for their participation, primarily the participation in the negotiations by the CSCE Commission, I think that we will be able to come up with more precise arguments and achieve more effective help in order to come out of this situation.

[Dascaliuc] What damages has the Republic of Moldova claimed for the stationing of the 14th Army on its territory?

[Chirtoaca] We are not talking of material compensation. We are talking of compensation of a political and moral nature. Certainly, the complete withdrawal of the 14th Army from our territory, the sentiments that we will have the moment we will be completely free from this presence, will actually be the main compensation.

[Dascaliuc] How will the Republic of Moldova participate in the costs entailed by the deployment of the 14th Army and its weaponry, as the Moldovan-Russian basic accord stipulates.

[Chirtoaca] Initially there were talks and there is talk exclusively about the complete withdrawal of these forces from our territory and thus their re-deployment on the territory of Russia. I am not familiar with the material preconditions, which were set in case this army were to remain in place as a Russian material base. Then Moldova would have become involved in certain activities in order to ensure the material needs for these troops.

I think that there is only one case in which these problems may be broached: The army leaves partially; some officers and noncommissioned officers stay in place and the Army changes and these people are assisted on one way or another to adjust to the new conditions.

[Dascaliuc] Could nonacceptance, by the Russian side, of the deadline of 1 July 1994 for the evacuation of the 14th Army somehow endanger current bilateral relations?

[Chirtoaca] Regretfully, yes. This is one of the key problems in our relations with Russia and in Russia's relations with [words indistinct]. This double or even triple standard that is being used in relations with other countries, former Soviet Republics, is perhaps the most destabilizing element in the area of our current borders with Russia. The deployment of foreign troops on the territory of a country is at variance with all possible and impossible norms. And, in this respect, we have to mention Russia's tendency to negotiate strictly with Moldova, that is to limit the framework for the participation of international observers. Once again this demonstrates that Russia has certain intentions and special interests that are at variance with these norms to which all of us are trying to adjust by declaring ourselves as open and democratic states that strive for integration in the civilized countries.

[Dascaliuc] What does the presidency plan to undertake to completely solve the Dniester problem?

[Chirtoaca] If we talk about this problem in a broader sense—namely the 14th Army and the conflict in the east of the republic, because this army has been, is, and will continue to be a key element in this conflict—we have repeatedly spoken out for the four-way commission as a regional structure, a structure under the aegis of the CSCE, the CSCE secretariat able to contribute directly to the creation of a legal, correct, and civilized framework for solving these problems. President Snegur has also repeatedly spoken out for activating this support on behalf of the international community and of Europe.

As for a concrete plan of action, with regret I have to say that it does not exist so far. With a clear concept in our action, maybe we could be successful.

[Dascaliuc] Could the four-way commission be reactivated?

[Chirtoaca] I think that a lot of time has passed. The states that participated in it, more exactly, the ministers of foreign affairs of Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, and Russia, adopted very clear documents and actually positive documents, which could have served as a basis for solving the conflict, but, after the events in June last year, with regret I have to say that our supreme diplomatic team did not, it seems, adopt a constructive attitude.

Our high-ranking diplomatic team did not manage to mobilize; some way it failed to mobilize the appropriate institutions in order to find a common denominator and to bring diverging positions closer by clearly pointing out the real nature, the real character of this conflict, as well as the necessary measures that actually could have been taken as soon as peace-keeping forces were deployed to the conflict zone. There are sufficient reserves in the interior of the country that could contribute to the more rapid settlement of the conflict.

[Dascaliuc] Do you think that Tiraspol will give up its secessionist policy and will hand over the Ilascu group to the constitutionally functioning juridical bodies in Chisinau?

[Chirtoaca] I am a little pessimistic about the fate of those Moldovan patriots, because I think that the organizers of that mock trial have reached a deadlock, as now they have become hostages of this situation. Ever since the October events [in Moscow] the separatists have not been receiving the full support of Moscow that they enjoyed previously. However, the mock trial was designed to continuously maintain that image of an enemy in the persons of Romanians and the Frontists, as they call them [reference to the Christian-Democratic Popular Front of Moldova], as principal adversaries of the so-called Dniester Republic, so that they could mobilize their people against that phantom image.

Of course, now it is impossible for them to give up the trial, because the people's faith in them would be deeply shaken. Therefore I am very sorry for our people who are currently prisoners in Tiraspol prison. They remain symbols of our resistance, but also symbols of the absurd situation that has been created in that area of our country. It is not just a personal case of Ilascu and the other five persons imprisoned by illegal bodies. What counts is the nature of that regime, the logic of that regime, and [words indistinct] that could lead to the destruction of the regime in Tiraspol.

[Dascaliuc] In case the conflict in the security zone established on both sides of the Dniester River becomes more acute, is the Republic of Moldova able to counter the provocative actions of the Dniester forces?

[Chirtoaca] That is a quite difficult question, considering especially that we do not have a clearly defined military doctrine yet. The bill on the organization and the use of our armed forces in emergency situations has not been passed by parliament.

However, I think that we will make use of those forces according to our analysis of potential perils. I consider that the principal danger coming from abroad—I mean military danger—is represented by the 14th Army. I am talking potentially. Similarly, the paramilitary structures are also dangerous. They consist of very many mercenaries, people come from all over the land, and they are supported by that force [14th Army], which is a foreign force. Our Armed Forces have to be permanently oriented to be able to concretely counter the concrete actions, carried out with the concrete number of tanks that are stationed in the Dniester area.

Our Armed Forces have certain problems related to their equipment, our military budget has not been calculated properly and this is still causing problems. However, our forces also have some reserves after the nationalization of a certain quantity of weapons [from the Russian Army].

However, if our armed forces had really been able to decisively counter any aggression, that would have been a key stabilizing factor in our country.

Kazakhstan

Nazarbayev Illness Causes Cancellation of Kozyrev Talks

PM1811160793 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 1

[Yevgeniya Dotsuk report: "Diplomatic Angina?"]

[Text] Russian Foreign Minister A. Kozyrev yesterday paid a working visit to Almaty. He was received by Kazakhstani Prime Minister Sergey Tereshchenko. The meeting was held behind closed doors.

As for N. Nazarbayev, he did not receive A. Kozyrev. There is information to suggest that the Kazakhstani president's angina problem worsened yesterday. The day before, however, he was planning a meeting with the Russian foreign minister and, according to reliable sources, intended to "talk very seriously" with him.

Illness Termed of 'Diplomatic Nature'

LD1811223493 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 93

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A two-day working visit by Kazakhstani President Nursultan Nazarbayev to the republic's northern and western oblasts began today. It is planned to discuss the progress of the economic reform in the new conditions connected with the monetary reform and introduction of the national currency.

This news attracts special attention since yesterday Nazarbayev could not receive Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev who arrived on a visit in Almaty, pleading indisposition. According to some observers, Nazarbayev's illness was obviously of diplomatic nature since it was planned to discuss the most burning problems connected with the Russian-speaking population living in Kazakhstan. Nevertheless, the most painful issues were discussed, albeit with Prime Minister Sergey Tereshchenko.

Nazarbayev Starts Tour of Northern, Western Areas

LD1811135593 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1200 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev started a two-day tour of the country's north and west Thursday. He intends to discuss with local leaders the economic reform in the context of a monetary reform and introduction of a national currency and acceleration of privatization in Kazakhstan.

Nazarbayev was reportedly too ill the day before to receive Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev.

Visits Kustanay, Appointments Officials

LD1811163093 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Kazakh 0900 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev arrived in Kustanay Oblast on a working visit today. A meeting was held there of leaders of the region, and the president familiarized them with two decrees: first, on relieving Kenzhebek Ukin of his post as head of the Kustanay Oblast administration due to his poor health; and, second, on appointing Baltash Tursumbayev head of the Kustanay Oblast administration and relieving him of his post as the republic's agriculture minister. Nazarbayev also flew to Aktyubinsk today.

Kyrgyzstan

Government Signs Cooperation Agreement With PRC

LD1911104193 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0415 GMT 19 Nov 93

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] Kyrgyzstan's Ministry of Internal Affairs has signed a cooperation agreement with China's Ministry of Public Security. Abdybek Sutalinov, the Kyrgyz interior minister, said in connection with this that the document will make it possible to settle questions of exit from and entry into both states, customs policy, and law enforcement. The minister cited the following figure: Over the ten months of this year, more than 2,000 Chinese citizens have crossed the Kyrgyz border illegally. Crimes against foreigners have become more frequent in Kyrgyzstan as a result of this.

Tajikistan

Kozyrev Proposes Special Agency for CIS Russians

LD1811124093 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1200 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Georgiy Shmelev]

[Text] Dushanbe November 18 TASS—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev proposed to borrow French and Chinese experience and create a semi-government agency which will take care of problems of ethnic Russians leaving [as received] in the CIS.

"It would be expedient to create a special body working with countrymen like those which exist in France and China", Kozyrev told TASS before leaving Dushanbe on Thursday.

He added that this should be a "strong semi-government agency" which would enjoy considerable state support and would at the same time "distance" itself from the government because many problems it would have to deal with "are very subtle and the government is not always capable of solving them correctly."

However, Kozyrev stressed that the problem of Russian minorities should not be simplified and belongs "to the sphere of an intergovernmental dialogue".

The problem of Russian minorities was in the focus of discussions held by the minister during his visits to Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.

Kozyrev said that the leaderships of the three Central Asian states realise the importance of the problem and are interested in keeping the Russian minority in the country.

"The Russian-speaking population is a part of the population of those states and there is no policy aimed to drive the Russian- speakers out of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan or Tajikistan", he said, but added that were cases at the level of enterprises and organisations when Russians were denied promotions because of their nationality.

The best way out of the situation, according to Kozyrev, is to "recognise the professional, not ethnic characteristics as the dominating principle".

Kozyrev Ends Central Asian Tour, Returns to Moscow

LD1811132793 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1200 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Russia's Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev has finished his tour of the Central Asian states and on Thursday morning flew out to Moscow from Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan. He did not visit the Tajik-Afghan border because of bad weather.

Before his departure, Andrey Kozyrev and Tajik Foreign Minister Rashid Olimov exchanged ratification protocols to the treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed last May.

Tajik Prime Minister Abdumalik Abdullodzhanov flew out to Moscow with Andrey Kozyrev. In Moscow he will have talks on Tajikistan's admission to the ruble zone.

During his Central Asian tour, Kozyrev visited Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Meanwhile, an advisor of the chairman of the Tajik parliament told Interfax that the purpose of Prime Minister Adumalik Abdullodzhanov's visit to Moscow was to discuss details of Tajikistan's admission to the ruble zone. He received Russia's principal agreement during telephone talks with Russia's Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, said the advisor. Tajikistan's change-over to the Russian banknotes printed in 1993 is expected to occur after parliamentary elections in Russia, i.e. after December 12.

Writer Questions Rakhmonov's Claim of Civil War End

MK1811154093 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 1

[Oleg Panfilov report under the "Tajikistan" rubric: "Rakhmonov Announces the End of Civil War"]

[Text] News agencies have carried the statement by Emomali Rakhmonov, head of Tajikistan, that the republic has left civil war behind. This is presumably the official stance that was made public on the eve of two events: the visit by Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev to Tajikistan, and an attempt to convene a session of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

Kozyrev, however, is unlikely to buy Rakhmonov's trick, because the Russian diplomat's visit was preceded by a number of official statements by Russian politicians with regard to the worsening situation in Tajikistan and the need for a speedy, negotiated solution to the problem. Heads of the neighboring states of Central Asia and Afghanistan appear to be sharing this view. Who is better informed than the Russian side that the Tajik-Afghan border has been under the most severe pressure from the armed Tajik opposition and that there can be no talk of the end of civil war at a time when hundreds of thousands of refugees remain outside the republic? It is Moscow that has not only to pay for the presence of Russian troops on the border, but also to provide refugees on its territory with the minimum social benefits.

The second reason for Rakhmonov's attempt to picture the situation in the best possible light is the scheduled session of the Supreme Soviet. Initially planned to be convened 24 November, it was postponed—the reason cited being the period of cotton harvesting. The problem is not cotton, however, but a power crisis in the republic. Having promised to achieve peace at the Hudzhand session, People's Front gunmen, of whom some have become Internal Affairs Ministry officers—others are still members of numerous armed groups that take orders from no one—continue to terrorize mountain dwellers and dissidents. Rakhmonov, however, proved incapable of making peace after committing a lot of political mistakes (such as arrests of opposition members, including Bozor Sabir, a poet, and the closure of independent newspapers). Probably Rakhmonov, together with his fellow countrymen, placed his hopes on the Russian Supreme Soviet, which sympathized with him, but after 4 October there was no going back: those who have constantly combated "the enemies of the people"—the Tajik opposition—would not have accepted this.

Before the session that was intended to decide Tajikistan's future, Supreme Soviet chiefs took additional actions. Kozidavlat Komdodov, Supreme Soviet deputy chairman, met with a number of refugee groups from Badakhshan in Moscow on his way to Geneva and tried to persuade them that he could act as a leader of their community. In response, the newly created Coordinating

Center of Democratic Forces of Tajikistan issued a statement explaining that Komdodov's meeting with the refugees cannot be seen as talks with the opposition. Tajikistan's leaders have made no official request concerning negotiations. Moreover, the center agreed to Russia's peacekeeping efforts, but pointed out that within Tajikistan's leadership itself there is no unanimity of views on holding talks with the opposition.

The situation in Tajikistan has been compounded by the infighting for the post of Supreme Soviet chairman. Many people in the republic, including some deputies, agree that Rakhmonov's reelection may prove the republic's rescue, but on the whole the Tajik parliament, as events of the past three years have shown, is more inclined to made unpredictable decisions.

Opposition Reportedly Plans Revenge on Government

LD1811153793 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English GMT

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[Text] Dushanbe, November 18 (TASS)—The Tajik opposition has been reported planning revenge for a series of failed attempts to pierce the Tajik border from Afghanistan.

Tajik intelligence reports say that the opposition is concentrating forces in several northern provinces of Afghanistan where its boot camps are located.

"It seems that the militants have decided to strengthen their positions over the winter to take revenge for their failures when spring comes," a top Tajik military who asked not to be identified told ITAR-TASS on Thursday.

He said the preparations are most intense in the Afghan rebel- dominated provinces of Badakhshan and Takhar which border on Tajikistan.

The opposition is also establishing a covert network of agents inside Tajikistan, primarily in the border Pamir region, to carry out subversion and sabotage. Recently, several armed agents were arrested in the Garma district of Tajikistan. In another district of the Khatlon region, security forces have discovered a secret depot of weapons. The region has become a place of covert operations and armed provocations against Russian border guards by a small but mobile and well armed group of Tajik militants.

The official denounced any possible revengeful attempts by the opposition and warned that they will be rebuffed by Tajik forces and CIS peace-keeping troops stationed in the republic. At the same time, he stressed the need to intensify the political dialogue with the part of the opposition which still believes in common sense and realises the danger and consequences of further escalation of the war.

Turkmenistan

Niyazov Criticizes Ministers, Bankers

LD0411232893 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1620 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Report prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko; from the "Presidential Bulletin" feature]

[Text] Turkmenian President Saparmurad Niyazov, at an extended meeting of the cabinet of ministers, accused heads of numerous ministries and agencies of misunderstanding his policy. A large portion of the cabinet meeting was devoted to the problems that arose in the aftermath of introducing the manat, the national currency, and price liberalization.

The head of state accused bankers of fraud during the currency exchange in which 60 manats were issued to every citizen. "I know who was running around with a pile of passports in hand or who said that they would exchange their money first and then would find their passport and bring it in later," Niyazov said. In his words, as a result of such tricks, some people had a lot of manats and used them to devour the stocks of consumer goods prepared for November. "That was mafia money," he said.

The president criticized the agriculture minister for overpricing. Niyazov said that he would not tolerate increasing the prices of goods that are subsidized by the state. He also said that price rises should not be allowed to get out of hand before enough manats are available. This will not occur, he said, for at least three more months. Only then can a realistic exchange rate be established.

Numerous observers note that the president seemed more concerned than he had been on October 5 when he had criticized "sharp price rises." They believe that Niyazov is seriously concerned over the possible loss of trust in his monetary policy.

The meeting also discussed preparation for privatization of factories, trade, and services. The first stage of this process is to start this December. The president demanded that a list of businesses which will be sold at auction be compiled. He confirmed that the state would have a controlling interest in businesses that become joint stock companies.

Niyazov Discusses Ties With Russia, New Currency

LD1911115393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0826 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Glazovskaya]

[Text] Ashgabat, November 19 (TASS)—"In spite of the primary importance of current economic problems, which have now become even more difficult due to the emission of national money, Turkmenistan shall go on regarding socio-political stability as its priority task. It shall go on regarding the peace and tranquility of its citizens as a sine qua non and only prerequisite for the country's historically necessary advance along the road of national progress and welfare," Turkmenian President Saparmurat Niyazov told a meeting of the republic's Cabinet of Ministers on Thursday.

He devoted much attention to Turkmenian national money—the manat—which, as he put it, is making the first confident steps towards accession to the world financial system. Noting the need to focus attention on the manat, the president stressed the specific character of the initial stage of the new money's circulation. "We are witnessing," he stated, "an objectively intricate and interesting process, linked with the switchover of our entire national economy to new financial rails. However, we cannot help seeing that the manat is also gaining weight from the political point of view."

The president noted the necessity of drawing foreign banks into Turkmenistan, the presence of which in the republic, he believes, will contribute to the consolidation of the national money. Niyazov also stressed the importance of encouraging export trade as an important instrument of commodity-money exchange. "If we succeed in ensuring the stability of our new money for six months," Niyazov stated, "the Turkmenian manat will win recognition throughout the world."

Turning to his country's foreign policy, the president made special note of the role played in it by Turkmenian-Russian relations. Praising them highly, Niyazov stresssed that they would go on developing in the spirit of growing partnership and mutual understanding on key problems linked with the consolidation of peace and promotion of national development. The president informed the cabinet of ministers that the date had been fixed for the next meeting of the heads of state of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which is to be held in Ashgabat. The CIS summit meeting will take place on December 15 and 16.

'Many Doubts, Many Hopes' Over New Currency

PM0311140393 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 93 First Edition p 2

[Vladimir Kuleshov report: "Turkmenistan Bids Farewell to the Ruble with Artillery Salute"]

[Text] Ashgabat—The introduction of Turkmenistan's national currency last Sunday was greeted with a ceremonial 20-gun salute in Ashgabat.

"As of 1 November 1993, the sole legal tender on the territory of Turkmenistan is the manat," President Saparmurad Turkmenbashi's edict says. "From then on, banknotes of the USSR State Bank and the Central Bank of Russia issued between 1961 and 1992 and securities of the USSR Gosbank lose force on the territory of Turkmenistan."

Thus the introduction of the national currency, the necessity of which has been supported so long and hard by Saparmurad Turkmenbashi, has taken place. New prices were posted up in all the stores in the republic on 1 November: A loaf of bread now costs 0.20 manats, 1 kg of meat costs 6 manats, 1 kg of butter costs 7 manats, 1 kg of sugar is 1.40 manats, "Russkaya" vodka is 5 manats, and a pack of cigarettes is 1 manat.

The exchange rate of the Turkmen currency has been fixed in very simple terms: 1 manat is worth 500 Russian rubles or 50 U.S. cents. The exchange of old Soviet money for manats began at that official rate on 29 October in all banking institutions and will continue through 3 November. Rubles may be exchanged only once and to a maximum of 30,000. But that is, so to speak, the official procedure for nonworking citizens aged over 16. Unofficially, however, as I have learned, people are now dragging sackloads of cash to the savings banks, collecting piles of foreign passports and certificates and exchanging their cash savings for crisp new banknotes bearing the portrait of the country's first president.

Will the manat last, is it viable, or will it go the same way as happened in Kirghizia? Many people are asking that question today. There are many doubts and many hopes. The market will show what the new currency is worth, people are saying. The market is the most sensitive barometer of trade. But whatever happens preference has been given to the manat today—it is even planned to close currency stores to ensure that trading is conducted only in manats. The president of Turkmenistan himself believes that "the manat will play the decisive role in strengthening Turkmenistan's independence, developing its economy, improving the people's well being, and ultimately in bringing about the prosperity of our native land."

Successes of Niyazov's Economic Policy Reviewed

PM0411160193 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Nov 93 First Edition p 7

[Georgiy Smolnikov report: "The Turkmen Phenomenon: Everyone Has Begun To Live Better"]

[Text] Ashgabat—Turkmenistan has been celebrating the second anniversary of its independence. Whereas other countries that used to be our brothers in the Union have been celebrating with some restraint—since the economic situation does not permit them to bang the drum loudly—Turkmenistan has been celebrating the "red letter" days on its calendar as befits a state with a balanced budget and good prospects for the future.

When asked by journalists whether his country planned to make loans to Turkmenistan, Iranian President 'A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who paid an official visit here the previous day, replied that, in his opinion, the Iranians' northern neighbor is a wealthy state and needs no financial help.

As probably the most socioeconomically backward republic in the former Union, following independence Turkmenistan has unexpectedly found itself in a more favorable initial position than its neighbors.

Paradoxically, the lack of any major industrial installations—which had until recently seemed to be the Achilles heel of a republic that had been developed purely as a raw-materials appendage of the center—has become a stabilizing factor now that customary ties have been broken and production facilities are grinding to a halt.

Turkmenistan has not applied the Russian model to its economy. President Saparmurad Niyazov—who, incidentally, was the first popularly elected president anywhere in the former Union—has opposed shock therapy and experiments from the very outset. While some of S. Niyazov's colleagues have virtually taken to kicking the people into the world market economy, he, on the contrary, has chosen the path of evolutionary reform and reliable social protection—particularly for the less well off.

Having grown accustomed over the preceding perestroyka years to looking into every detail of the life of his almost 4-million-strong "kolkhoz," Niyazov has constantly enhanced his standing not with striking speeches but with concrete and very original action. Giving his small security staff the slip, he was able to tour the bazaars, listen to people, and then reprimand the officials responsible for supplying cities with agricultural produce.

He has introduced huge state subsidies so as to maintain the lowest prices for basic foodstuffs in any of the CIS countries. He has kept his promise to provide free supplies of natural gas, electricity, and drinking water to the population as of early 1993.

Setting the task of achieving grain independence, he is keeping the progress in resolving this task under personal control. Suffice it to say that the grain harvest increased by 70 percent over the year. And the president's promise to supply the people with bread that is not only their own but also free by 1996 now no longer looks so fantastic.

Niyazov has been successful in rejecting the path of universal farm privatization—for which, in his view, neither the peasants themselves nor the state were ready two years ago. By retaining the kolkhozes and skillfully promoting agricultural production through purchase prices, he has saved the countryside from crisis. This year—which has by no means been favorable in terms of climatic conditions—a good harvest of over 1.3 million tonnes of raw cotton has been gathered in.

The republic has unexpectedly been helped out not only by the industriousness of the country people growing the cotton, but also by natural gas—which used to be sold literally for pennies. It is now the republic's main source of foreign currency revenue. Calculations show that, had there been a complete transition to world prices in hard currency, this year would have seen per capita earnings of $1,300. But so far only Russia is clearly meeting its pledges and paying for Turkmen gas in hard currency. The other former Union republics are, regrettably, still unable to.

Meanwhile, serious work is already being done on projects to build gas pipelines through Iran to Turkey and through Afghanistan to Pakistan in order to obtain direct access to the developed countries of East and West.

It is no exaggeration to say that Turkmenistan has turned into a huge construction site. Turkish joint ventures alone are building around 60 agricultural produce processing factories. Once they are commissioned there will be a sharp increase in production of cotton, grapes, vegetables, and livestock products. Foreign investors are attracted by the calm and friendly atmosphere, which is enhanced by legislation that provides privileges for people helping to create a business.

The results of the republic's socioeconomic development are encouraging. For instance, monthly national income has increased by 2 percent, production has increased by 18 percent over the past nine months, and output worth 4.5 billion rubles [R] has been produced over and above the plan. A national currency has been introduced.

Still to come is privatization, for which, the government is convinced, the people are now ready. Admittedly, there will not be any illusory vouchers here. Through their free gas, electricity, and water the people of Turkmenistan are receiving not pieces of paper, but a real slice of the country's wealth. It is planned to sell privatization offers to substantial people who have submitted and defended their plans to improve the work of various enterprises in the republic's interest. The funds thereby earned will be returned to the population in the form of social privileges and subsidies. In short, the market is inevitable, but it is being built in Turkmenistan not for people who have managed to earn billions in the transitional chaos, but in the interests of the bulk of the country's citizens in the light of the realities—the existence of a huge number of large and poor families.

The recent step by President Niyazov, who by edict increased eightfold citizens' bank deposits which were R10,000 or less as of 1 January 1993, is typical. Such people account for almost 97 percent of all depositors.

Of course, Turkmenistan has its problems too. But one thing is beyond dispute—the republic has preferred to sail independently out of the storm created by the collapse of a great power.

Tajik Prime Minister Signs Accords During Visit

OW0511090293 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel and Orbita Networks in Russian 1945 GMT 3 Nov 93

[Report by T. Logunova from Turkmenistan for the Mir Interstate Television and Radio Company; from the "Utro" program]

[Text] [Announcer] The Republic of Tajikistan found itself in a complex economic situation in the past few months due to the deepening energy crisis. The severe scarcity of fuel and lubricants could become the reason for failure of the procurement plan for raw cotton, a valuable industrial raw material. This was the reason for an urgent visit by Abdumalik Abdullodzhanov, chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Council of Ministers, to neighboring Turkmenistan.

[Begin recording] [Logunova] The Tajik delegation's latest visit was to Ashgabat, where Abdumalik Abdullodzhanov held a meeting with Turkmenistan President Saparmurad Niyazov. The discussion centered on assistance to our republic, allocation of long-term credits, and delivery of fuel, lubricants, and gas to Tajikistan. The Turkmenistan president assured the head of our government that his country will help Tajikistan. An agreement on trade and economic cooperation for 1994 and on the payment of accounts was also signed.

Is the Turkmenistan side satisfied with today's talks?

[Turkmenistan Deputy Prime Minister Dzhurakuli Babakhuliyev] Yes, we are satisfied. We reached mutual understanding on all questions, one could say. So all the issues raised by the Tajik side have been solved.

[Abdullodzhanov] I hope that, in future, the mutually advantageous economic ties and friendship between our two peoples, the people who live in Tajikistan and the people who live in Turkmenistan, will develop and strengthen. [end recording]

Armenia

Foreign Ministry Statement on UN, CSCE Moves

NC1811183093 Yerevan Radio Yerevan in Azeri 1430 GMT 18 Nov 93

["Text" of statement by the Armenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 17 November]

[Text] The Armenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs acknowledges the UN Security Council's interest in the peaceful solution of the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute and appreciates the council's support for the CSCE Minsk process.

The Armenian Foreign Ministry agrees with the serious concern expressed in the UN Security Council Resolution 884, dated 1993, over the resumption of the military operations on 21 October. Armenia is convinced that Azerbaijan is particularly responsible for the violation of the eight-week cease-fire agreement between that republic and Nagorno-Karabakh. Azerbaijan is also responsible for the consequences of the violation of the cease-fire.

Azerbaijan's Government tried to maintain the policy it pursued in the past to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh problem through the use of military force by provoking military operations on 21 and 22 October. Meanwhile, Azerbaijan maintained a very inflexible approach in the talks and rejected the CSCE Minsk Group's proposals for mutual concessions. Furthermore, Azerbaijan is responsible for the blockading of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh before the outbreak of the confrontation. Armenia is convinced that this is a military measure against the peaceful people in the region. Obviously, blockading a country is a hostile operation. Azerbaijan has violated UN Security Council Resolutions 822, 853, and 875 by not abandoning that approach.

Considering that state of affairs and Azerbaijan's reluctance to agree with Nagorno-Karabakh's leaders to extend the cease-fire agreement, that is, the tactical cease-fire. Armenia will continue to hold that republic responsible for the violation of the cease- fire, regardless of whatever the reasons for the clashes may be.

The Armenian Foreign Ministry has been deeply worried by the continuing instability in Azerbaijan and the fact that reactionary forces, including politicians, are responsible for matters related to peace and security, and the Azerbaijan Government has been unable to take any step to find a peaceful solution to the dispute.

The Armenian Foreign Ministry agrees with the UN Security Council on the need for a lasting cease-fire agreement and supports the Russian Federation's special mediation effort for that purpose. We are confident that realizing the updated calendar on the urgent steps needed for the realization of the UN Security Council's amended Resolutions 822 and 853—that is, the calendar the Minsk Group drew up in Vienna to realize the primary principle of the removal of the blockades and the withdrawal of military forces from the recently occupied areas—is definitely possible. In fact, this is an appropriate proposal for a state of mutual compromise. It is the only appropriate way to end the suffering of the refugees and deported people and hold the Minsk conference.

Armenia upholds the UN Security Council's appeal to all the countries in the region. It called for the avoidance of interference, propaganda, or any other kind of hostile activity that might complicate the effort made to establish peace and stability. Furthermore, Armenia hopes that all the countries will support the UN Security Council resolutions, which also call for unobstructed international aid to the region.

Any premature statement on the outcome of the Minsk conference will conflict with the spirit of that conference. Naturally, it will be unacceptable to Armenia. In view of that, the Armenian Foreign Ministry believes that Great Britain's support for that resolution [not further specified] indicates that this country is convinced that the view that the Minsk conference should debate Nagorno-Karabakh's status is worth considering. The CSCE and the United Nations support that approach.

Armenia calls on Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh to agree to maintain the cease-fire and refrain from carrying out military operations. It also calls on them to agree to the urgent steps and the updated calendar for the realization of UN Security Council Resolutions 822 and 853, which were amended as a result of the Vienna meeting from 2 to 8 November. We hope that the United Nations will use its influence to convince Azerbaijan to take the appropriate steps and refrain from statements and activities that might prolong the war.

President on Domestic Economic, Political Concerns

PM1811130993 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 93 First Edition p 2

[Interview with President Levon Ter-Petrosyan by Sergey Bablumyan in Yerevan; date not given: "Armenia Returns to Healthy Mentality and Age-Old Values"—first two paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] If we disregard difficulties of an economic nature and try to assess the political situation in Armenia in a neat form, there is every reason to consider it stable and manageable. The opposition's actions do not go beyond the bounds of legality, nor, likewise, do the manifestations of protest or of people's disagreement with the policy of the official power.

How does Armenia manage to avoid dangerous upheavals in society and to resolve all its internal problems under the most favorable conditions for this? IZVESTIYA correspondent Sergey Bablumyan talks about this with Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan.

Yerevan—[Bablumyan] At a news conference held during your working visit to France you declared that political stability in Armenia is largely a result of the economic reform being implemented in the republic and, in particular, the privatization of land. Could you, Mr. President, dwell on this interdependence in greater detail?

[Ter-Petrosyan] I really do see a direct causal link between the economic reforms and the political stability in our country. Right from the beginning, since August 1990, we advocated the creation of economic mechanisms based on personal initiative and free enterprise. Land privatization, which we carried out in the spring of 1991, was a timely step. If the collective and state farm system had continued to hold sway in Armenia today, the majority of the republic's population would have been doomed to a half-starved existence with all the ensuing social and political consequences.

Approximately 1 million people in the countryside have acquired the opportunity to work on their own land, to feed their family, and to sell their produce freely. Moreover, they maintain approximately the same number of people—friends and relatives—in the republic's cities, sharing the results of their labor with them. Thus, more than half the republic's population provides itself with foodstuffs.

[Bablumyan] What is the situation in the sphere of industrial production?

[Ter-Petrosyan] Free enterprise is also making slow headway in the city, so far at an unsatisfactory pace. Our parliament has adopted a number of fundamental decisions on privatization. Ownership of apartments has been transferred gratis to their tenants. Recently, following an open debate, parliament adopted a decision on the free transfer to collectives of industrial enterprises of 20 percent of their balance value. Although we still have much work to do here, enterprises have already stopped demanding handouts from the state and are acting as equitable partners of the state—which rules out an outbreak of violence and the awakening of destructive instincts.

[Bablumyan] What lesson should Armenia's political leaders draw from the October events in Moscow?

[Ter-Petrosyan] The main lesson is that the constitutional process should be conducted firmly and consistently, relying here on the people's expression of their will and not making any concessions to anyone's political ambitions. Therefore we favor the speediest adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia by means of a nationwide referendum.

Aliyev, Parties Reportedly Agree on Forming Council

NC1911125393 Yerevan SNARK in English 0649 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] Baku, 18 November (SNARK)—RIA News Agency told SNARK there was achieved the agreement on the Consultative Council creation at the meeting between the representatives of the 30 different parties and the social and political movements and the Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev which took place in Baku. All the parties but the People's Front participated in the meeting.

Unfortunately, the Azerbaijani President mentioned, the participants of the meeting couldn't come to a concrete decision on the Karabakh problem solution. He himself is for the peaceful way of solution—the way of the negotiations. Azerbaijan is going to follow the cease-fire.

Geydar Aliyev, RIA says, criticizes the opposition for its attitude to the authorities.

Karabakh Says Azerbaijan Intensifying Shelling

NC1811203693 Yerevan SNARK in English 1530 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Stepanakert, November 18 (SNARK)—Azerbaijan is intensifying shellings of the positions of the Karabakh Defense Army. The enemy uses different kinds of the weapons. The Karabakh State Defense Committee told SNARK the Karabakh side retaliates.

Meanwhile, Azerbaijan is concentrating forces at the eastern part of the front.

The Azerbaijani mass media states that there exists quietness at the whole front line. The Armenian forces are accumulating manpower and military machines at the northern-west of Azerbaijan. About 5 000 Armenian militaries are at the border with the Kazakhskiy and Tauzskiy regions of Azerbaijan. More than a thousand of them are the Russian hirelings.

Nagorno-Karabakh Frontlines Termed 'Unstable'

NC1811211393 Yerevan Radio Yerevan in Azeri 1430 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we now present a report on the latest situation in the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic [NKR] and the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

International organizations and foreign countries continue to focus attention on the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute. Unfortunately, the effort they have made to resolve this problem has failed as a result of Azerbaijan's irreconcilable stand. Nevertheless, the sides involved in the dispute continue to hope that a result will be achieved.

The situation in NKR's frontline areas continues to be unstable. Azerbaijan's military forces fired on the Armenian defense positions along various parts of the front line with various types of arms during the past day. The NKR defense headquarters has disclosed that the Armenian defense positions in Fizulinskiy Rayon were pounded with artillery units in Azerbaijan's Agdzhabedinskiy and Beynaganskiy Rayons the night before last night. We have not yet received any information on the number of casualties.

Meanwhile, Azerbaijan's military forces fired on the defense positions in (Matavis) in Mardakertskiy Rayon. The enemy forces have been systematically firing on that town for some time now. It is common knowledge that they want to worsen the situation again by compelling the NKR defense forces to retaliate. Meanwhile, several observers believe that Azerbaijan's military forces are trying to gather information on the Armenian units' situation. That republic is also deploying reinforcements and armored vehicles close to the areas of confrontation. It is not necessary to explain why it has decided to do so. Obviously, the neighboring republic has not relinquished its wish to prolong the war. [passage omitted]

We want to conclude with a report on the situation at the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan. There have been no serious incidents along the border. The situation has been relatively peaceful. We hope that the relative peace will be maintained.

Yerevan Accuses Baku of Georgian Railway Bombing

NC1811204293 Yerevan SNARK in English 1700 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Yerevan, NOVEMBER 18 (SNARK)—The Armenian Foreign Department accuses the Azerbaijani authorities of "programming and realizing the terroristic diversion" at the Armenian-Georgian border. There was the explosion of the 100-metre part of the railway between Georgia and Armenia. The event took place last night. So, Armenia is again without the railway. No connections with the world.

"This fact can be classified as the criminal against Armenia and is the current act of the Azerbaijani terroristic state course against Armenia", says the document issued by the Armenian Foreign Department. The Foreign Department considers the militaristic circles of Azerbaijan are on the intention to bring force Armenia to her knees and refuse from the fair solution of the Karabakh problem. Azerbaijan is responsible for all the consequences.

Turkish Paper Claims 'Terrorist' Bases in Armenia

NC1811203993 Yerevan SNARK in English 1530 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Baku, November 18 (SNARK)—In the issue of November 17 of the Turkish newspaper "Tercuman" there was published information which gives the data about the captive Kurdish terrorists in the north of Syria. According to this newspaper's report, there were a lot of Armenians among the killed and captive Kurdish terrorists. Elimination of the terrorists was fulfilled by the Turkish army acting for the operation of the Kurdish Labor Party military bases' annihilation and as a matter of fact this party is only a signboard for the Kurdish terrorism.

The newspaper writes that the military bases of terrorists, which are used buy them for their regular attacks of the Turkish territory, are located not only in Syria but also in Armenia. According to the information of the Turkish press, there are old relations between Armenian and Kurdish terrorists and now they have made an agreement on mutual intermediate military assistance.

So, at present the groups of Kurds are fighting together with Armenians against Azerbaijan and the groups of Armenians together with Kurds against Turkey. The fate of Monte Melkonyan, called by the Turkish newspaper famous Armenian terrorist, who was killed in Karabakh in this spring. This terrorist got the experience for several years, fighting for Kurds in Iran. "We're ready to shell Armenia if Armenia threatens Turkey", one of the Turkey military officials told the "Tercuman" newspaper.

National Currency To Be Introduced 22 Nov

LD1911094093 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0839 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By ARMENPRESS correspondent Boris Kyufaryan for TASS]

[Text] Yerevan November 19 TASS— Armenia will begin introducing its national currency on Monday, November 22, according to the press service of the government.

The ARMENPRESS learned from reliable sources that President Levon Ter-Petrosyan is expected to address the nation tonight on monetary reform in Armenia.

Azerbaijan

Aliyev Addresses Opposition Leaders

NC1811172093 Baku Radio Baku Network in Azeri 1700 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Excerpt] President Geydar Aliyev met with the leading officials and representatives of the political parties and social organizations today. It was noted that the main objective of the meeting was to jointly seek a way to end the war and remove the economic and political crisis in the republic. President Aliyev addressed the meeting:

[Begin Aliyev recording] I have decided to meet with the leaders of the political parties and movements. It is common knowledge that I expressed my views on the future of our republic's social, political, and economic life when I served as chairman of the Azerbaijan

Supreme Soviet and later when I began to perform the duties of the president of the republic. I now wish to tell you that Azerbaijan is an independent state, and its future must be based on independence. As an independent republic, Azerbaijan must arrange its state affairs in accordance with democratic principles. I mean that democracy must be established in Azerbaijan. The process is already under way. A democratic society must be established in the republic. Azerbaijan needs state institutions for that purpose.

Furthermore, Azerbaijan must benefit from the gains of democracy in the international world and the traditions of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, which was established in 1918, to advance toward democracy. This requires freedom of speech, the safeguarding of human rights, freedom of conscience, and equal rights for all citizens, regardless of their faith and ethnic origin. These are the basic requirements of a democratic society and state.

I shall maintain my work in accordance with these principles. I have urged all the citizens, the [word indistinct], and the political parties to cooperate and join forces to work in accordance with these principles. I now urge them to do so once again.

Azerbaijan is confronted with a dangerous situation, and domestic relations are not at a favorable level at the present time. A state of war exists in Azerbaijan. Armenian military forces have occupied the republic's national territory. More than 1 million people have become refugees in Azerbaijan. A serious economic situation exists in the republic. In fact, a crisis situation exists in the economic and social domains. However, the state of war is more important. Therefore, the question of Azerbaijan having to live under wartime conditions must be on the republic's agenda. In view of this state of affairs, the application of democracy and the democratic principles conflicts with the republic's work at the present time. This is due to the fact that a state of war exists in Azerbaijan, and our republic is making an effort to liberate its occupied territory. Undoubtedly, if all the social and political forces and citizens in Azerbaijan channeled their effort toward the safeguarding of the republic's unity, territorial integrity, and sovereignty, those principles would have been realized. Azerbaijan's defense would have been organized, and the state of war would have been removed.

However, I am convinced that we still have an opportunity. If the republic moves in the direction of democracy and [word indistinct] and creates favorable opportunities in the economic field for a free market economy, entrepreneurship, and initiatives, it will be able to mobilize all its forces in a short time and defend its territory, maintain its territorial integrity, and safeguard its sovereignty. Undoubtedly, the achievement of all this requires all the forces to work sincerely and cooperate harmoniously. It even requires the opposition groups, organizations, and forces to act in accordance with the Constitution. This is essential. These are the conditions under which we should maintain our work in accordance with democratic principles. [passage indistinct]

I am convinced that the war, the question of ending it, and the solution of the Karabakh dispute, which was imposed on our people six years ago, are the most fundamental, urgent, and difficult problem for Azerbaijan, its people, and its administration. Solving the other problems will be easy if Azerbaijan can find a way to remove the state of war, liberate its occupied territories, and resolve the Karabakh problem, which was imposed on our republic to weaken it six years ago. Work must be carried out in state construction and economic development. Other important matters are related to the removal of the serious crisis in the economic and social fields, the halting of criminal activities, and other issues. In view of that, I am convinced that we must first discuss this priority matter. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Milli Mejlis Meets in Closed Session

NC1911081293 Baku TURAN in English 1335 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Baku, November 18 (TURAN)—A closed sitting of Milli Mejlis of the Azerbaijani Republic started today at the second half of the day.

The discussion of the social-political and military situation, arose in the country as a result of the latest Armenian aggression will be the main issue in the agenda.

Evidently, the part of the deputies will insist on declaring the martial law in the Republic. The absense of the law on martial law is the main obstacle for the adoption of this decision.

As known, the day before President G. Aliyev held a meeting with the representatives of the main political forces of Azerbaijan. President G. Aliyev called for the parties to work out and present concrete proposals on the way out of the crisis within 5 days.

Russian Peace Envoy Extends Stay in Baku for Talks

NC1911082493 Baku TURAN in English 1422 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Baku, November 18 (TURAN)—Special Russian ambassador in the talks on Nagorno-Karabakh is still in Baku, TURAN had been told about it by Russian Embassy in Baku.

He has been holding talks with top political leadership of Azerbaijan for six days.

Originally visit was planned for only one day. After Baku Kazimirov had been expected to visit Yerevan and Khankendi [Stepanakert]. But Russian special ambassador speaking with TURAN's correspondent told, that after Baku talks he would immediately leave for Moscow.

All depends on the results of talks between Russian envoy and official Baku. These talks are confidential and we don't know details,—stressed worker of Russian Embassy in Baku.

As it is known, Moscow lay down a number of concrete conditions to Azerbaijan. But if official Baku adopt these conditions correlation of forces at Armenian-Azerbaijan front can be changed. These conditions provide for restoration of military economic control of Russian over this region.

Baku Seeks Military Aid From Turkey, Others

MK1811151093 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian No. 80, 18 Nov 93 (Signed to press 17 Nov) p 4

[Valekh Rzayev report in the "Sensation" column: "Azerbaijan Asks Turkey for Urgent Military Assistance and Is Ready To Receive Even Singapore Troops"]

[Excerpt] On the evening of 14 November Azerbaijani Foreign Minister Gasan Gasanov made a surprise visit to Ankara and addressed the Turkish authorities with a strong request to introduce Turkish peacekeeping forces on the republic's territory. "According to the latest intelligence reports, the next target by the Armenian troops is a strike against Baku," he said at a meeting with the Turkish leadership, which shocked all those present.

The alarming statement by the Azerbaijani minister so shook the Turkish leadership that some even doubted the plausibility of what had happened. Gasan Gasanov's statement touched off a heated debate about ways of salvaging the Azerbaijan Republic. Especially since reports have appeared in the Azerbaijani press about the emergence in Karabakh of 1,000 gunmen from among the Armavir Cossacks and also a hasty transfer of heavy military equipment to the border zone from Russia.

During his three-hour presence in Turkey the Azerbaijani foreign minister had a few meetings with the country's president, Suleyman Demirel, giving him a letter from Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev. The text of the message has not been disclosed. The head of Azerbaijani diplomacy also met with Dogan Gunes, chief of staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, and Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin.

Responding to a question from Turkish journalists about the possibility of Russian troops being introduced to Azerbaijan, Gasanov said sharply: "This is not ruled out. All countries that have a possibility of sending their troops to Azerbaijan may do so. Including Singapore, provided it has sufficient forces.... Never before have we needed peacekeeping forces so badly. There is no army in Azerbaijan as such. There is no reason to make a secret of this...." [passage omitted]

Georgia

Shevardnadze Tells Cabinet About Worsening Situation

LD1811160493 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1438 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze says the situation in the country is much worse than it was before the clampdown of the state of emergency two months ago. This is due to expire on Saturday.

In a speech to the cabinet on Wednesday, Shevardnadze had to acknowledge the government's failure to bring elementary order in bread supplies and an end to the rampage of violence, robbery and looting, many of these perpetrated by people in uniform. He blamed the setback on irresponsibility by some Georgian officials. Shevardnadze demanded that the interior, security and defense ministers take strong action to restore order. We must not allow criminal activity by several dozens of werewolves to stain the unblemished record by the security forces and the army and those who stand up in arms in defense of Georgian independence, Shevardnadze said.

Abkhaz Forces Maintain Control of Power Station

LD1811150293 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 0815 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The IVERIA-EKSPRESSI newspaper says that the control center of the Enguri hydroelectric power station is still managed by Abkhaz separatists. A special unit of Georgian troops headed by Koba Kobaladze entered the village of Jvari recently, but they were not able to take control of the complete system of the Enguri hydroelectric power station.

Abkhaz Forces Continue To Clear Ghali Territory

LD1811161493 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1438 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The Abkhazian forces continue to clear the territory of the Ghali region of the separate Georgian armed units that stayed after the Georgian army was defeated in Abkhazia late in September. A spokesman for the Abkhazian Parliament said Thursday that Abkhazian units, after clearing the village of Primorskoye, occupied positions near the settlement of Amtkel in the Kodori Canyon.

The spokesman also said that Georgian troops were continuing to concentrate on the Georgian-Abkhazian border along the Psou River.

Situation Stabilizes in Samegrelo Region

LD1811160893 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] According to the press center of the Georgian Interior Ministry, the situation continues to stabilize in the Samegrelo region, and especially in Tsalenjikha and

Martvili Rayons, which are considered by Gamsakhurdia as strongholds of guerrilla warfare. Arms are being confiscated in large quantities. In recent days, dozens of Gamsakhurdia's supporters handed over their guns and claimed loyalty to the official authorities.

Greens Warn of Ethnic Problems in Kvemo Kartli

LD1811162993 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] In connection with the developments in Kvemo Kartli [south of Tbilisi densely populated by ethnic Azeris and Greeks], the Georgian Greens have made a statement, which we now present:

Despite efforts taken by the authorities and law-enforcement bodies, kidnapping, banditry, and theft are still common in the region. Essential highways are out of use because of this. So the capital city cannot be supplied with farm products.

Georgian economic borders are vulnerable and important products such as fuel, flour, wheat, timber, and others are smuggled through the easily penetrable customs.

Although criminals are very often known, many severe cases of crime are not revealed. Arrested murderers are soon freed from jail by bandit gangs. Nothing secures the rights of the local population.

If this situation lasts any longer, a political confrontation may develop and the danger of ethnic outbursts may increase in Kvemo Kartli. Since efforts by the local authorities fail to secure prevention of possible complications, the Georgian Greens demand that bodies of the central authorities, the Interior Ministry and the Security Ministry take drastic measures to establish order in Kvemo Kartli as soon as possible. Those who are involved in terrorizing the population should be detained and tried. Those in higher authorities and justice bodies who protect the criminals should be exposed.

Cabinet Appoints Deputy Interior Ministers

LD1811145893

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian at 0900 GMT on 18 November carries a five-minute report by correspondent Nino Rodonaia on a meeting of the Georgian Cabinet held on 17 November. Rodonaia says the cabinet appointed Jemal Mikeladze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party in 1990, as first deputy interior minister and Davit Mgeladze, Gela Lanchava, Demur Mikadze, Davit Zeikidze, and Gia Gulua as deputy interior ministers. Rodonaia quotes Davit Zeikidze, who is also the Tbilisi police chief, as saying that he will not allow any disturbances in Tbilisi. The correspondent goes on to say that Jemal Nakashidze was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ajarian Autonomous Republic.

Rodonaia says the cabinet acknowledged receipt of a two-month supply of petroleum products from Azerbaijan, but indicated that Azerbaijan is claiming that part of fuel allotted to Georgia was smuggled to Armenia and nothing could be done about that. It was pointed out that the supply of electric power from Russia has decreased due to the malfunctioning of certain power stations. The Kavkasioni station had been blown up.

Rodonaia says that discussion then turned to the matter of bank credits issued without proper documents; he cites State Council Chairman Eduard Shevardnadze as demanding that proceedings be instituted in cases of an illegal issue of credits. He then states that Deputy Prime Minister Zurab Kervalishvili, who arrived from Moscow after attending the CIS gathering, informed the meeting that Belarus had apologized for the decision not to ratify Georgia's joining the CIS and promised to have the issue reconsidered. Also discussed were issues of timber export, privatization bonds, and state licenses.

Concluding the meeting, Rodonaia says, Eduard Shevardnadze discussed bread prices, among other issues. Shevardnadze is cited as expressing his dissatisfaction at the fact that the price of bread was increased, but no one had thought about compensation for the poplulation, and as saying that there are many problems like this, which could result in social unrest.

Armenia's Bagratyan Arrives in Tbilisi for Talks

LD1811191093 Tbilisi First Program Television Network in Georgian 1700 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Excerpts] An Armenian Government delegation today arrived in Tbilisi. As you know, due to Georgia's extremely complex geopolitical location, Armenia's vital artery lies through Georgia.

Quite a solid delegation of 30 people led by Armenian Prime Minister Grant Bagratyan arrived today in Tbilisi from Armenia. The delegation includes the ministers of transport, material, technical and grocery supplies, and economy, as well as their deputy ministers and Minister of State Gagik Martirosyan.

Georgian Prime Minister Otar Patsatsia and ministers of the relevant branches took part in the meeting held at 1300 hours in the cabinet of ministers.

The Armenian prime minister submitted for discussion three issues based on the protocols of 15 July and the 18 September Stepanavan agreement. The following issues were submitted: hindrances in gas supplies, huge gasoline losses during transport through Georgia, and signing new trade and economic agreements.

It emerged that Armenia should be getting 50 percent of the total amount of gas according to the Georgia-Turkmenistan-Armenia agreement, but it is only getting about 26 percent. [passage omitted]

At 1730, the Armenian and Georgian prime ministers were received by Eduard Shevardnadze. That the conversation was expected to be tense and complex emerged in Mr. Shevardnadze's first subtle question to Bagratyan as to whether it was very cold in Armenia, to which Bagratyan answered that at night the temperature fell as low as 15 degrees below zero; then, talks were held without the journalists' presence.

Despite the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the Armenian delegation brought to Georgia medicine and children's food worth 7 million rubles. Talks are continuing at the moment.

Gives Shevardnadze Aid Package

LD1911123593 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Nov 93

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Despite its difficult economic situation, Armenia has found it possible to give assistance to Georgia, which suffered a great deal due to internal conflict.

Armenian Prime Minister Hrant Bagratyan visited Tbilisi and gave Georgia 6 million rubles worth of children's food and medicines. Bagratyan was received by the Georgian head of state Eduard Shevardnadze.

However, as ITAR-TASS reports, the meeting was behind closed doors.

Ajaria Denies Appeal to Black Sea Fleet Commander

PM1811171193 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 2000 GMT 16 Nov 93

[Video report by N. Kandiashvili and D. Machaidze; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] [Kandiashvili] [video shows bus moving along road patrolled by armed personnel] According to a report from western Georgia, the situation in the region is basically under control. Everything necessary is being done by the city administration heads and commandants' offices to stabilize the situation and to ensure timely supplies of essential goods to the population. As far as possible, transport systems are functioning, and measures to ensure uninterrupted power supplies to vital facilities are being carried out. Meanwhile the press service of the Ajarian Supreme Council has denied a report disseminated by the mass media that Autonomous Republic Supreme Council Chairman Aslan Abashidze allegedly asked Black Sea Fleet Commander Eduard Baltin to petition the Russian Federation leadership to take Ajaria and Abkhazia under Russian jurisdiction. [video shows patrolled roads, warships, railroad]

Ioseliani on Results of Visit to Moscow

MK1811152093 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Nov 93 p 3

[Unattributed report in the "NEGA Reports" column]

[Text] "Russia understands that it has made a big mistake in helping the Abkhaz separatists," said Dzhaba Ioseliani, chairman of the Georgian State Committee on Emergency Situations, after returning from Moscow.

During his visit to Moscow Ioseliani meet with Sergey Shoygu, chairman of the Russian Federation State Committee on Emergency Situations, and Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Pastukhov.

According to Ioseliani, "Russia demands political repentance from Abkhazia, the return of the refugees to their homes, and a full disarmament of the Abkhaz Army."

Yesterday Georgian Vice Premier Amiran Kadagishvili offered his resignation. The vice premier's decision is due to the incompatibility of his ideas on economic reforms with the views of heads of some ministries, the leadership of the republic's National Bank, and also representatives of other power structures.

Official on Treaties With CIS Procurator's Offices

AU1811211193 Tbilisi SVOBODNAYA GRUZIYA in Russian 11 Nov 93 p 1

[Georgian Information Agency report, including commentary by Givi Merabishvili, head of the Georgian Procurator's Office]

[Text] The Republic of Georgia Procurator's Office has signed a treaty on legal mutual assistance with the Republic of Kazakhstan. Similar treaties were previously drawn up with the Russian Federation, Moldova, and Turkmenistan. Such treaties will also soon be concluded with other CIS countries, in particular with Azerbaijan and Armenia. Treaties on legal mutual relations have been prepared for signing with Turkey and Iran.

Givi Merabishvili, head of the Republic of Georgia Procurator's Office international department, comments on the significance and necessity of such treaties:

"Guided by the norms of international law, the Republic of Georgia's Procurator's Office attaches great significance to the observance of the rights of citizens and juridical persons and the development of mutual cooperation, taking into account the principles of the sovereignty of states and their equality. Within the limits of mutual powers, the Georgian Procurator's Office is rendering legal aid to the procurator's offices of foreign countries and expects the same from them in return. This will contribute to the struggle, in conjunction with the legal bodies of these states, against organized crime, in particular terrorism, the narcotics business, and other infringements of the law.

"In addition, the treaties provide for supervisory functions connected with an investigation, the transfer of persons who have committed crimes, the search for persons missing without trace, and also the escorting of prisoners and convicted persons, the rehabilitation of repressed persons, and other questions pertaining to procuratorial activities, in particular the implementation of investigative activities on the territory of the other side, examinations by experts, and so forth. Particular attention is attached to all this at the present stage when many dangerous criminals are hiding in neighboring countries, evading criminal responsibility.

"The sides will exchange work experience, supply one another with statistical information, send methodological literature and elaborated draft laws, and render mutual assistance in the provision of materials and technology.

"The conclusion of legal treaties between the Republic of Georgia Procurator's Office and the procurator's offices of other countries expresses to a certain degree its positive position with regard to Georgia joining the CIS."

Kadagishvili Blames National Bank for Inflation

AU1811211093 Tbilisi SVOBODNAYA GRUZIYA in Russian 11 Nov 93 p 1

[Report by Vladimir Gogidze on statements by Deputy Prime Minister Amiran Kadagishvili at a news conference held in Tbilisi on 10 November: "The Coupon—Georgia's Misfortune and Salvation"]

[Text] "The example of Kazakhstan where the level of inflation amounted to 1,000 percent a few days after it had left the ruble zone shows what a useful step it was to introduce the Georgian coupon in April of this year," said Deputy Prime Minister Amiran Kadagishvili at a news conference organized on 10 November by the Independent Federation of Journalists in the "Samshoblo" publishing house.

"However, the decision, correct in essence, was accompanied by a number of mistakes. First, from the very beginning, coupon and ruble accounts were not separated. The difference in the exchange rates of the non-cash coupon and the non-cash ruble amounted to 300-400 percent. In this way, thousands of organizations and private individuals were essentially robbed. The "difference in weight" of the coupon and ruble in cash circulation was also not immediately fixed by the bank."

"But this was not the worst thing," continued A. Kadagishvili. "As a result of the factors mentioned and the general state of the economy, a high level of inflation was nevertheless unavoidable. However, let us look at how it is increasing. On the graph, periods when it increases alternate with maximum surges in the rate of exchange of the dollar. These hyperinflationary splashes are destroying the economy, undermining the state's financial system, and nullifying social programs.

"What has caused them? The issuing of credits by the National Bank. The bank is giving credits to everyone: the government, which has no money, so that it can shore up the holes in the budget, and state and private organizations involved in the "salvation of Georgia."

"The last splash of hyperinflation was caused by a credit worth 125 billion coupons to purchase grapes and also one amounting to 100 billion coupons for an unknown reason. The purchase of citrus fruits and tea (this is another 300-400 billion coupons) and a wage increase in budgetary organizations are still to come. Meanwhile, the National Bank, like the government, has also no money. The one difference here is that the National Bank, unlike all other organizations, can "draw" this money, take it out of thin air. Those who will receive higher wages will gain nothing from this. On the contrary even, the rate of inflation will once more outstrip the increase in wages."

Estonia

Laar, Delegation Return From Munich Symposium

LD1811162893 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 1500 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The Western countries find the new Russian military doctrine unacceptable. This is what Prime Minister Mart Laar stated to BNS. Laar returned today from Munich where he atteded a Franz Josef Strauss international symposium which dealt with security issues in the world. The delegation representing Estonia was made up of Riigikogu members Karin Jaani, Illar Hallaste and Rein Helme, and Estonian Ambassador to Germany Tiit Matsulevits.

Outside the symposium Laar met several prominent politicians, including German Finance Minister Theo Waigel and U.S. National Security Council deputy chairman Greg Rementon. According to Laar, Waigel stated unambiguously that the Russian military doctine is totally unacceptable to the West. Rementon was very much interested in the progress of the Russian troop withdrawal from Estonia and in the situation in the former Soviet empire.

The first day at the symposium was mainly devoted to the situation in the Baltic states and the former USSR. Yesterday, Mart Laar delivered a key report at the symposium on the Estonian and Baltic countries' security policy. The Russian representatives (?attending) the symposium were sharply criticized, and many of their ideas were called imperialist.

Latvia

Ulmanis for 'Normal' Relations With Russia

LD1811125493

[Editorial Report] Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian at 0547 GMT on 18 November broadcasts a four-minute interview with Latvian President Guntis Ulmanis on the 75th anniversary of the declaration of Latvian national independence, in which he speaks of his pride at the achievements of pre-Soviet independent Latvia, of the treachery of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact that forced Latvia into the USSR and of the present day, "when we are once again building our own, independent, sovereign country."

Ulmanis speaks of building consensus in Latvia: "As president, I believe that today we should achieve civic accord in our country, and all people of all nationalities who wish and are able to live here, who have come to love our country, who are prepared to obey the laws passed by the people of Latvia, I think that all these people will find their place and live and work successfully here."

The interviewer asks Ulmanis for his view of the present state of Latvian-Russian relations and in what way they can be improved. Ulmanis replies: "It is easier to answer the second half of your question, on what they should be like. I think we should have relations that are normal for two neighboring countries. What stands in the way of that?

"The first, most important thing is, I think, that troops of the former USSR, now troops of Russia, are still on our territory. I am deeply convinced that both we and Russia are looking for ways of withdrawing these troops as quickly as possible. However, I must also state my wish that the Russian side understand that, for our part, we can appreciate good relations with Russia only if absolutely all the troops are withdrawn from all bases, from all military encampments, leaving not a single one under any pretext whatsoever. I think that this would give us the opportunity of resolving all remaining issues in a normal and successful fashion, including those concerning attitudes to people of different nationalities or, as people sometimes say here, the Russian-speaking population. I personally do not find that name very appropriate, since it signifies a certain confrontation. I see no grounds for this confrontation and believe that after this withdrawal, matters will not be easy—there will be some difficulties—but they should be dealt with as one should in a civilized world."

Gorbunovs Comments on Russian Withdrawal

LD1811193993

[Editorial report] Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian at 1200 GMT on 18 November carried a 30-minute live address by Saeima Chairman Anatolijs Gorbunovs to the ceremonial session of parliament on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of independence. In his address, Gorbunovs briefly reviewed the history of Latvia over the past 75 years and the need to further eliminate the consequences of occupation.

In particular, he said: "Now, on the eve of the 75th anniversary of the proclamation of Latvia, Russia is ever more pointedly expressing the idea that its army is leaving Latvia. On 15 November, we also found out the deadline—31 August 1994. But we also learned that Russia is prepared to fulfil this obligation on one condition: the preservation of the Skrunda radar station, essentially a military base, for some time. This condition is contrary to the basic idea of the resolutions of the United Nations Organization and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which call for the speedy and complete withdrawal of the troops. Therefore, in my opinion, this is the moment for international observers from the United Nations Organization, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] and other European institutions to get actively involved in the interstate talks, so that if agreement is really reached on the individual conditions, the guaranteeing and monitoring of them will be undertaken by the United Nations and the CSCE. Otherwise, the political situation having changed, Russia could put forward new arguments to delay the withdrawal of its troops."

In the remainder of the speech, Gorbunovs reviewed current political and economic issues facing Latvia. The session concluded with the national anthem.

Lithuania

Brazauskas, Chernomyrdin Hold 'Constructive' Talks

LD1811155993 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 1500 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] We have just received an ELTA report about the meeting between Lithuanian President Algirdas Brazauskas and the Russian prime minister [Viktor Chernomyrdin]. The meeting was attended by Lithuanian Prime Minister Adolfas Slezevicius, Justas Paleckis, presidential adviser on foreign policy, and Gennadiy Petelin, the head of the secretariat of the Russian Council of Ministers.

Chernomyrdin presented Brazauskas with a traditional Russian samovar, and Brazauskas presented to the distinguished guest a wooden composition encrusted with amber.

The meeting was businesslike and constructive. Many aspects of Russian, Lithuanian international relations were discussed.

After the meeting, Brazauskas told the ELTA correspondent that the documents signed today and the envisaged measures will help to regulate many current problems. The president noted that a great deal of attention was devoted during the meeting to better use of Klaipeda port, for the transport of Russian cargo and to guarantees for Lithuanian products on the Russian market. There are many enterprises in Lithuania employing a large number of people and it is very important that they sell more of their products in Russia, said the president. He noted that the repayment of the Vneshekonom Bank's debts to Lithuanian savers and the improvement of mutual settlements were discussed.

Discussions agreed that it would be expedient to establish a center of mutual settlements in Kaliningrad.

The ELTA correspondent asked whether the next round of meetings was discussed, and the president replied that, may be, [words indistinct] next year, if another package of documents is prepared by that time.

Chernomyrdin Notes 'Breakthrough'

LD1811175693 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1550 GMT 18 Nov 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Oleg Velichko]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Nov—Russian Council of Ministers Chairman Viktor Chernomyrdin, in an interview with an ITAR-TASS correspondent, defined his one-day visit to Lithuania today as "short but very intensive." According to him a genuine breakthrough has occurred in relations between the two countries. The Russian prime minister believes that now it is necessary "to launch a mechanism to improve bilateral relations."

Chernomyrdin reported that the heads of government of both countries have agreed to meet in Moscow in the middle of December to check on the progress in implementing the agreements reached.

In the opinion of the head of the Russian Government, the breakthrough in relations with Lithuania took place to a large extent thanks to the initiative of the Lithuanian side. He also expressed the hope that after Lithuania Russia's relations with Latvia and Estonia would improve.

Armed Forces Commander in Chief Promoted

LD1911110293 Vilnius Radio Vilnius in English 2000 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] President Algirdas Brazauskas issued a decree promoting the Lithuanian Armed Forces commander in chief, Colonel Jonas Andriskevicius, to the rank of general. The decree was issued on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Lithuanian army which will be celebrated on 23 November. Andriskevicius is the first Army general in postwar Lithuania.

Foreign Trade Statistics for 1992-93 Reviewed

WS1711113093 Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 5 Nov 93 No 215 p 6

[Report attributed to ELTA: "Granary Profits From Buying and Selling; Lithuania's Foreign Trade"]

[Text] Soviet institutions administered Lithuanian foreign trade for half a century. They dictated prices and the volume of trade. Quite often they even indicated states with which Lithuania had to and could trade.

According to data from the Industry and Trade Ministry, after the restoration of Lithuania's independence, economic subjects were more oriented toward the East rather than the West for a long time due to their cooperation, long-standing experience, and close ties with suppliers. Thus far, Russia and other CIS countries have been the principal suppliers of our energy resources, ferrous and nonferrous metals, timber, fur, and synthetic and woolen fibers. Lithuania exports to CIS states foodstuffs, textiles, machines and equipment, and furniture, that is, all those products that are manufactured from raw materials delivered from Russia and other CIS countries.

Due to growing energy prices, the idleness of banks, and unsettled accounts with former partners in the East, the Lithuanian economy was in a critical situation in 1991-1992. According to the Industry and Trade Ministry, in comparison with 1991 and 1989, production in 1992 dropped by 52 and 55 percent, respectively. The greatest slump occurred in the chemical, pharmaceutical, electronic, instrument, cellulose, and paper industries, which consume much of the energy resources and raw materials delivered by a monopolistic supplier—the Russian Federation and other CIS countries.

Given the general economic crisis, inflation, and a fall in the purchasing power of Lithuanian residents, industrialists and businessmen were forced to sell their products for convertible currency at low prices on the Western market.

A consequent turn of Lithuanian industrialists and businessmen toward the Western market assures the future development of industry, and creates a new market and such a model of the Lithuanian economy that meets market conditions. Under the integration with the Western market, new contacts, competitiveness of production, and alternative sources of raw materials and component parts acquire greater importance.

The 1992 foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Lithuania was $1,089.01 million. Of this money, $652.24 million or 59.89 percent of the overall foreign trade accounted for exports, while $437.7 million or 40.11 percent—for imports.

According to statistics from the Industry and Trade Ministry, in 1992 Lithuania exported its products to 86 and imported from 72 countries.

In the first half of 1993, Lithuania traded with 132 countries: It exported to 110 and imported from 82 states.

Turnover in this period was $1,337 million, and it was 124.9 percent larger than in 1992. Exports measured $790.8 million and they were 124.9 percent in comparison with 1992, while imports amounted to $547.3 or 128.8 percent.

Countries to Which Lithuanian Exports Are Largest:

Country	1992 Overall Turnover (percent)	Overall Turnover in First Half of 1993 (percent)	First Half of 1993 Compared to 1992 (percent, + -)
Russia	24.07	30.74	+ 6.67
Ukraine	15.51	6.64	- 8.87
Germany	12.98	8.03	- 4.95
Poland	8.67	7.60	- 1.07
Latvia	7.79	9.33	+ 1.54
Estonia	1.66	2.39	+ 0.64
Belarus	6.08	7.94	+ 1.86
Netherlands	3.12		- 3.12
Great Britain	2.36	0.15	- 2.21
Sweden	2.08	1.73	- 0.35
Italy	2.06	2.14	+ 0.08
Vietnam	0.02	3.06	+ 3.04
Denmark	1.07	0.72	- 0.35
Other Countries	12.53	16.14	+ 3.61

The structure of Lithuanian exports in 1992 and the first half of 1993 was the following: Cattle and animal produce (14.93 and 7.95 percent, respectively), minerals (9.73 and 25.06 percent), products of chemical and other related industries (7.92 and 6.26), timber and its products (1.89 and 1.92), textiles (16.92 and 10.71), nonprecious metals and their products (12.91 and 7.46), and machines and mechanical devices (12.96 and 17.37).

Countries From Which Lithuanian Imports Are Largest:

Country	1992 Overall Turnover (percent)	Overall Turnover in First Half of 1993 (percent)	First Half of 1993 Compared to 1992 (percent, + -)
Russia	63.94	43.08	- 20.86
Germany	7.52	13.41	+ 5.89
Kazakhstan	7.18	0.33	- 6.89
Belarus	4.47	5.03	+ 0.57
Ukraine	2.45	5.10	+ 2.65
Poland	1.96	2.78	+ 0.82
Netherlands	1.65		- 1.65
United States	1.38	1.01	- 0.37
Denmark	0.47	6.36	+ 5.89
Latvia	0.74	2.38	+ 1.64
Italy	0.33	2.37	+ 2.04
Finland	0.39	1.78	+ 1.39
Other Countries	7.52	13.84	+ 6.32

The structure of imports in 1992 and the first half of 1993 was the following: Minerals (60.87 and 25.28 percent, respectively), products of chemical and other related industries (3.96 and 9.42 percent), nonprecious metals and their products (10.43 and 7.3), aircraft and vehicles for land transport and their supplementary facilities (3.8 and 9.02), and machines and mechanical devices (5.8 and 17.69).

A new tendency in the market structure was noticeable in 1992 and particularly in the first half of 1993—trade was expanding with Western countries, especially with Germany, Poland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Italy, Vietnam, and China.

In the opinion of Petras Balciunas, director of the Foreign Trade Department at the Industry and Trade Ministry, Lithuanian economic subjects have little experience in trade with Western countries. Industrialists and businessmen have no detailed information about Western laws, while Western businessmen lack information about the possibilities of Lithuanian producers.

Cooperation with Russia and other CIS states is being revamped in accordance with the laws of a free market. In 1992 and the first half of 1993, a number of joint ventures were set up not only with former Soviet republics, but also with such Western countries as Germany, the United States, Australia, and Canada. Currently, Lithuania has about 2,600 registered joint ventures with 65 countries.

In the first half of 1993, Lithuanian foreign trade with states of the former Soviet Union dropped by 7 percent in comparison with 1992. Exports rose by 1.8 percent, while imports slumped by 20.2 percent. Trade with former socialist countries increased by 2 percent—both exports and imports rose by 2.7 and 1.2 percent, respectively. In the first half of 1993, Lithuanian trade turnover with other countries increased by 5 percent in comparison with 1992—exports dropped by 4.7 percent, and imports climbed by 19.1 percent. These data show that Lithuania is looking for alternative sources of raw materials and products on the Western market and in other countries of the world.

Searching for roads to the Western market, Russia remains the chief partner in Lithuania's foreign trade. The overall trade turnover with Russia accounted for 40.06 percent of Lithuania's general foreign trade, while in the first half of 1993, it was 35.84 percent. Russian imports to Lithuania accounted for 63.94 and 43.08 percent of all imports in 1992 and the first half of 1993, respectively. Lithuanian exports to Russia were 24.17 and 30.74 percent over the same periods. Over the first six months of this year, Lithuanian trade turnover with Russia grew by 118.3 percent in comparison with 1992. This turnover was $436.2 and $487.8 million in 1992 and the first half of 1993, respectively. According to specialists in the Industry and Trade Ministry, the structure of imports and exports has not changed—we deal in animal produce, finished food products, textiles, minerals, plastics, nonprecious metals and their products.

Police Officials on Arms for Self-Defense

WS1711143093 Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 5 Nov 93 No. 215 p 10

[Interview with A. Cipkus, commissar of the Public Police Permit Administration at the Interior Ministry Police Permit Department; and V. Navickas, chief commissar of the Public Police Administration, by Alfredas Skopas under the "Human Being. Society. Law" rubric; place and date not given: "Thou Shall Not Kill, Steal, or Covet Thy Neighbor's Property"—first eight paragraphs are TIESA introduction]

[Text] It is no secret that criminals in Lithuania have all types of firearms. The number of crimes committed by using pistols, automatic rifles, and explosives has increased considerably this year. Criminals do not collect firearms but use them for their proper purpose.

Unfortunately, an honest and physically healthy Lithuanian citizen, who has never been tried in court, cannot acquire and use firearms in order to protect his or her health, life, family, and property. The law forbids this. This is a paradox....

Following the October 19 rally held by the Journalists' Union at the government building, its organizers were invited to meet with leaders of law enforcement institutions. Replying to a question about whether it was not high time to arm journalists because V. Lingys' death and various threats and warnings to other reporters proved to them that the fourth power was walking "on the razor's edge," Interior Minister R. Vaitekunas said: "Armed protection was promised to businessmen and industrialists during the election campaign. I was the only minister who opposed this. Our society is not yet ready for large-scale armament. Firearms exist in the 'underground.' (As though this was some relief for us—editorial note). I am not for extreme decisions. It is naive to think that we will be more secure if we have firearms (?!). We will discuss arming journalists and government members on the authorities' instruction.... However, just imagine that deputies have firearms, while ordinary people do not. A civil war is inevitable then...." (V. Maciulis "Resonance of Rally—At Government House...", KAUNO DIENA, 22 October 1993).

I beg your pardon, gentlemen, but our closest neighbors, the Latvians and Estonians, can even acquire rifles for their self- defense. Their laws do not forbid this. Do you think that something has happened? Nothing. Has anyone read, heard, or seen that a civil war has broken out in Latvia or Estonia? No! No one ....

While upgrading the distribution and control of sporting guns, we introduced new rules as of 1 November. These rules state very categorically that only hunters will be allowed to acquire rifles. **No one will be allowed to get them for self-defense.**

Let us consider this. If a Mafia member, who is a legal worker at some private firm or office, spends his leisure time at a hunters' club, and his hobby is hunting, he will receive a permit for a rifle, whereas a journalist who collects post stamps or wooden Lithuanian folk sculptures—will not.

The ice seems to be broken at last. The government is already discussing the arming of its citizens. We will find out from a concept drafted by an Interior Ministry commission which firearms will be authorized for self-defense. The commission is working on this pressing issue.

We have discussed this problem with inspector A. Cipkus, commissar of the Public Police Permit Administration at the Interior Ministry Police Permit Department.

[Cipkus] All rifles—pistols, revolvers, automatic rifles, and carbines—are ascribed as military arms. As we know, residents cannot use firearms for self-defense. By the way, we do not even have an exact **definition of self-defense (protection)** in Lithuania. We are drafting a law that would specify all firearms. When this draft law is ready, we will discuss rules of issuing permits for firearms.

Our neighbors—the Latvian citizens—are allowed to keep firearms only with short barrels (pistols and revolvers) that use 9- mm bullets.

[Skopas] **Apart from gas sprayers and pistols, people in the civilized world also use other types of noncombat arms for self- defense. These are pistols and revolvers with rubber bullets, light devices firing 42-mm rubber balls, and 35-caliber pistols that can fire sound and gas loads, and use cartridges filled with small pellets. These are noncombat arms in the West. I think that we should not treat them as firearms for which citizens could be sentenced in accordance with Article 234 of the Criminal Code.**

[Cipkus] Shooting with rubber bullets, balls, cartridges, or pellets is forbidden in the Republic of Lithuania. Everything will be defined in the draft concept. As for pistols with pellets, I would like to say that they are dangerous. They are so powerful that one can inflict serious bodily injury from a one-meter distance. By the way, foreign instructions do not recommend firing at the face. Discussion is continuing about these 35-caliber pistols. Several groups of experts have conducted ballistic experiments. Unfortunately, their conclusions vary. Therefore, we will apply to an international commission.

[Skopas] **Do you not think that we are too "cautious" toward criminals. We see that the latter shoot and kill when they want to, while citizens are left to their own fate. High-ranking officials propose consolidation to us even after a journalist's murder. How and why? We must defend ourselves. However, we are still in a vicious circle.**

[Cipkus] Suppose, we allow free acquisition of 35-caliber pistols. Criminals may use them for unexpected attacks. Human beings will be injured, and just let anyone try to prove later who is guilty!

On the whole, the situation is paradoxical. We have allowed people to use non-rifle-type sporting guns for self-defense, but these are much more dangerous than combat pistols. Unfortunately, there is no law regulating their use. We say that the use of firearms "must not exceed the limit necessary for self-defense." However, where is this limit? Thus, first of all, we must have a legal basis that would enable us to decide later whether to allow citizens **acquire** arms or **not.**

[Navickas] The concept on the use of firearms is being drafted at the state level. It embraces all types of arms—from aircrafts, cannons, missiles, and tanks to the smallest pistol intended for self-defense. A concept is a plan. We will have to adopt a law on firearm control after this concept is approved. This law will define individuals who will be able to acquire, use, and register firearms, as well as the rules of procedure. We will have to toughen criminal and administrative laws. We will apply a complex approach to such different types of arms as gas pistols, arbalests as sporting arms, and others.

Russia and Latvia have adopted their laws on firearm control. We have several examples. So, we will study this issue with the assistance of competent representatives from the Prosecutor General's Office and the Ministry of Justice, and ministers' advisers and consultants.

[Skopas] **When will these draft laws be adopted and become effective?**

[Navickas] Actually, this will depend on the government and the Seimas, and the time they will need to approve our draft laws. The latter should be adopted **immediately.** Our group is working intensively, and I think that we will be lucky to see the results by 1 January 1994.

[Skopas] **Some government officials claim that if we allow society to keep firearms, people will kill one another. How do you assess such a view?**

[Navickas] We have some official information from Latvian officials about the effect of arms sale on the criminal situation. No extraordinary changes have occurred. Crime is on the increase as it was before. However, we have not heard of any more numerous robberies or burglaries using firearms.

[Skopas] **Time flies. Knowing that our Seimas "hurries" to adopt resolute and necessary decisions out of turn, the fruit of your office and that of other law enforcement institutions may be approved considerably later. However, criminals do not doze off. Darker clouds are gathering over journalists, law enforcement employees, politicians, and decent people each day. V. Lingys' murder shows that the limit has been overstepped. Can certain individuals and officials be allowed to keep service or personal firearms as an exception? Not necessarily combat firearms. There are certain people who will not use arms that can kill human beings due to their religious beliefs, education, and other principles. They would choose pistols or revolvers with pellets or rubber bullets, or double-barrelled "flash-ball" guns that have effective rubber balls similar to tennis balls.**

[Navickas] I will quote the 26 November 1992 government resolution No. 905 "On Keeping and Carrying of Service and Personal Firearms." It specifies who can have service firearms. These are employees of the Arms Fund of the Republic of Lithuania, ministries and their subordinate departments, State Inspection, the Environment Department, Customs, the Physical Training and Sports Department, radio and television, banks, the Geology and Geodesy Services, and water supply enterprises.

The resolution does not say anything about other institutions. This is the prerogative of the government.

Regarding other types of arms, I have already said that we should wait for an unequivocal opinion from experts. Let us wait a little.